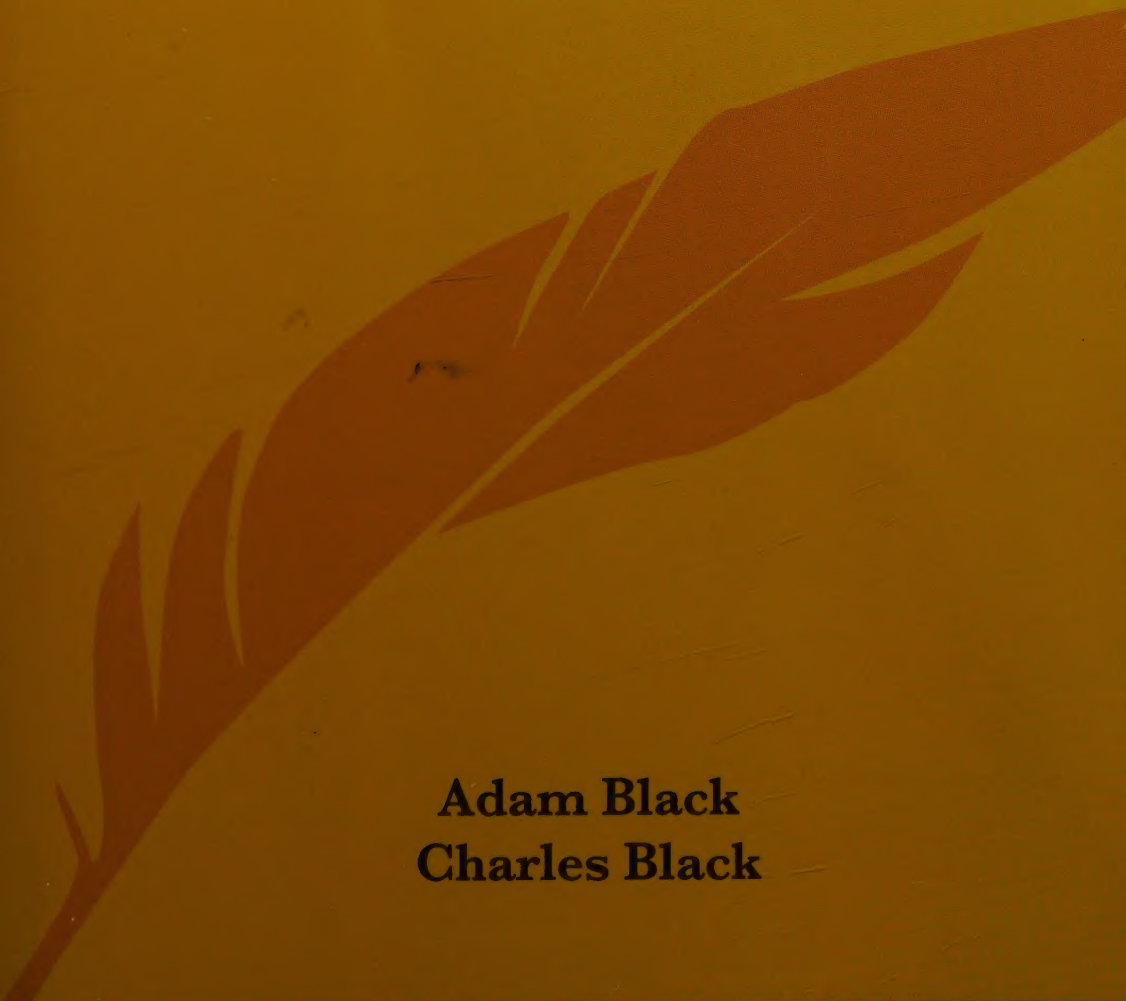


# **Blacks Tourist's Guide To Scotland (1881)**



**Adam Black  
Charles Black**



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# Blacks Tourist's Guide To Scotland

SCOTLAND

Adam Black

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# BLACK'S TOURIST'S GUIDE

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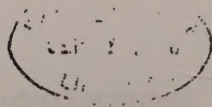
## SCOTLAND

FOURTH EDITION



EDINBURGH  
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK  
1881

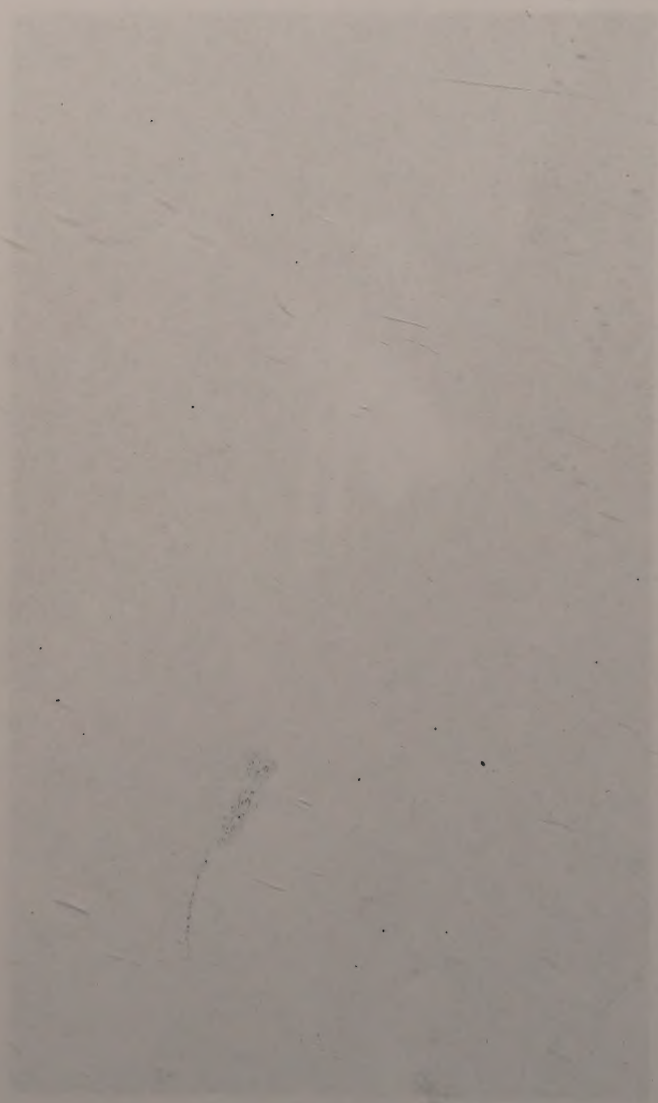
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THE FALL OF FOYERS: INVERNESS-SHIRE.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



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is distinguished for the beauty and variety of its scenery. These features it acquires from its rugged mountains, its clear and swiftly-flowing rivers, and its lochs and firths. The latter so penetrate the whole coast, that there is actually no place inland more than 40 miles from the sea. The country is divided naturally into *Highlands and Lowlands*, although there is no exact line of demarcation between the two; and for civil purposes into counties and parishes. About a century and a half ago, the state of Scotland, especially the Highland portion, somewhat resembled that of England previous to the Norman Conquest. The inhabitants were divided into tribes called *Clans*, each of which had its particular chief, whose consequence and security depended on the number of his retainers. The rents of these vassals were paid chiefly in military service, so that a proprietor's wealth was estimated not so much by the produce of his land as by the number of men he could bring into the field. These clans were at constant feud with each other, and their independent spirit kept the country in a state of constant agitation and insecurity. This state of society was completely changed at the time of the *Union* of Scotland with

England, when the clans of the Borders were dissolved, and the power of the Highland clans brought into subjection, although several of them remain nominally to the present time.

Scotland is famed for its mountains and lakes. The mountains consist both of detached groups and chains. Of the latter the most celebrated are the Grampians, extending from the south-eastern boundaries of Argyleshire to the heart of Aberdeenshire. This chain may be regarded as a natural rampart, forming the south-eastern boundary of the Highlands.

*Moors and Deer-forests.*—Scotland contains extensive tracts of land composed of morasses, intermixed with rocks, lakes, and peat-moss. The principal of these are situated in the counties of Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. They afford excellent grouse-shooting, and are also used for pasture. The deer-forests differ from the moors in being wholly given over to sport.

*The Rivers* of Scotland are generally rapid, and diversified by rocks and cataracts. Except the Clyde, few of them are navigable to any great extent. The *Tweed* rises near the sources of the Annan and Clyde, and running past Peebles through a beautiful pastoral country, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick-upon-Tweed, after a winding course of about 100 miles. The *Forth* rises on the east of Ben Lomond, and receiving the waters of the Teith and the Allan, it becomes a considerable stream at Stirling, to which the tide flows, and to which it is navigable for small vessels. The *Tay* rises to the north of Loch Lomond; and, expanding into the romantic sheet of water called Loch Tay, flows in a circuitous route past Dunkeld and Perth, and falls into the Firth of Tay at the confluence of its waters with the Earn, about twenty miles from the mouth of the estuary. It is navigable to Perth. It is the largest of Scottish, and, in respect to the volume of water it conveys to the sea, even of British rivers. The *North* and *South Esk* have their source in the Grampians, and fall into the sea at Montrose within three miles of each other. The *Dee* and the *Don* have also their rise in the Grampians, and fall into the sea at Aberdeen.

*Lochs.*—Of the fresh-water lochs or lakes in Scotland the most celebrated, as well as the largest, is Loch Lomond, a noble

sheet of water about 24 miles in length ; its greatest breadth being 10 miles. Loch Katrine in Perthshire is one of the most romantic. Besides these the others most worthy of notice are Lochs Tay, Awe, Tummel, Rannoch, and Earn, situated in Perthshire and Argyleshire ; the Caledonian Canal lochs and Loch Laggan in Inverness-shire ; Loch Maree in Ross-shire, and Shin in Sutherlandshire.

*Agriculture.*—Both the law and the practice of Scotland are favourable to agricultural enterprise. What in England are termed “tenants at will,” or tenants without a lease, are unknown in Scotland. Leases may be said to be universal, extending to fifteen, nineteen, or twenty-one years. It was not uncommon, indeed, about fifty years ago, and before that time, to give liferenta, or leases for twice nineteen years or even longer, a circumstance highly favourable to enterprise on the part of the tenant. With the exception of some districts in the Highlands and Islands, the system of small farms has been abandoned, and has given way to farms of great extent, rented by persons of intelligence and capital. There are no tithes.

*Law Courts.*—The supreme *Civil* court of Scotland is called the Court of Session. It holds two sessions annually, in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. The number of judges is thirteen. They are styled Lords of Session, and sit in two sets of courts or chambers, called the *Outer* and *Inner* Houses. The judges who sit in the outer house are called Lords Ordinary, and there is appeal from their decisions to the Inner House. The Inner House is divided into First and Second Divisions, which form, in effect, two courts of equal and independent authority. The supreme *Criminal* court (called the High Court of Justiciary) consists of six judges, who are also judges of the Court of Session. The President of the whole Court is the *Lord Justice-General*, and the President of the Second Division is called the *Lord Justice-Clerk*. In the spring and autumn vacations the judges hold circuits in the chief provincial towns, two going each circuit. The inferior courts of law include those of the Sheriff, police, and justices of the peace.

*The Kirk.*—Every parish in Scotland enjoys the privilege of having a resident clergyman and schoolmaster, the number of

parishes being 918, and clergy about 1400. The national form of church government is the Presbyterian. It was established in 1690 by Act of Parliament, and afterwards secured by the Treaty of Union. The adherents of Presbyterianism are further comprised in the United Presbyterian and Free Churches, which are offshoots from the parent church, and thus hold almost identical opinions. The church government is vested in kirk-sessions, presbyteries, synods, and the General Assembly. The Scottish Episcopal Church consists of seven Dioceses, with a corresponding number of bishops, one of whom is elected Primus. The Roman Catholic Church is divided into three districts—east, west, and north, and has an archbishop and two bishops.

*Universities.*—There are four Universities in Scotland, which, in order of their foundations, are as follow :—St. Andrews, 1413 ; Glasgow, 1450 ; Aberdeen, 1494 ; and Edinburgh, 1582. There are two Episcopal Colleges—one at Glenalmond, Perthshire, and another at Millport, Buteshire. The University of St. Andrews consisted at one time of three colleges, viz. St. Salvador's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's ; but in 1748, the first two were united, and the buildings of St. Leonard's were alienated and converted into dwelling-houses. The University of Aberdeen consists of two united colleges—King's, founded as above stated ; and Marischal, instituted and endowed by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. From an early period Scotland enjoyed special educational advantages. By an Act passed in the reign of William and Mary it was enacted that there should be a school and schoolmaster in every parish. This provision has been continued by the establishment of public schools under school-boards. Besides these, there are numerous endowed schools connected with the various religious sects. The children attending these schools are taught the ordinary branches, and pay a very small fee.

*Parliamentary Representation.*—There are 88 Peers of Scotland, who, by the Treaty of Union, elect 16 of their number as their representatives in the House of Lords for a single Parliament. The number of members of Parliament is 60.

*Commerce and Manufactures.*—The principal seaports in Scotland are Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. The exports consist of cotton and linen stuffs, yarn and wool, silk

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goods, iron, coal, spirits and beer, black cattle, herrings, salmon, etc. The principal imports are grain, tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine, raw cotton, flax, hemp, raw silk, dye stuffs, etc. The *Linen Manufacture* was the earliest, and long regarded as the staple, branch of industry carried on in Scotland. Dundee, and the east of Scotland, including Fifeshire, are the great seats of this manufacture, particularly in sheetings, Osnaburghs, sail-cloth, and the coarser fabrics; and Dunfermline, with the neighbouring towns and villages, the principal seat of damask, diaper, and the finer fabrics. Lanarkshire and the contiguous counties of Renfrew and Ayr are the principal seats of the *iron and cotton manufacture*. Some of the cotton fabrics made at Glasgow and Paisley are of almost unrivalled beauty and fineness. The *woollen and worsted factories* are situated chiefly at Aberdeen, Hawick, Galashiels, and Jedburgh, and in the counties of Stirling, Clackmannan, Argyle, and Inverness. Hawick is celebrated for its manufacture of woollen hose, blankets, and flannels; Stirling and Bannockburn for tartans; Kilmarnock for carpets, shawls, and nightcaps. *Ship-building* is carried on to a great extent on the banks of the Clyde near Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Greenock; as also at Leith, the neighbourhood of Kirkcaldy (Fife), Dundee, and Aberdeen. *Brewing* and *Distilling* are branches of trade to which Scotland has been long addicted. The fisheries are abundant.

*Banking* in Scotland is carried on by means of joint-stock companies; and, except in the case of chartered banks, each partner is responsible to the extent of his private fortune. Sums are received as low as £10 as deposits, and interest is allowed at a little below the market rate. The system of "cash accounts" is peculiar to the Scotch banks, and consists of a credit given to an individual with two or more collateral securities. The Act prohibiting the circulation of small notes in England did not extend to Scotland; so that the currency consists almost exclusively of paper notes of £1 and upwards.

*The Population* of Scotland, according to the Census of 1871, was 3,358,613, and its increase at decennial periods since

1,608,420 ; (1811) 1,805,864 ; (1821) 2,091,521 ; (1831) 2,364,386 ; (1841) 2,620,184 ; (1851) 2,888,742 ; (1861) 3,062,294 ; (1871) 3,358,618.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, ACCORDING TO THE  
CENSUS OF 1871.

Aberdeen . . . . .	88,125	Jedburgh . . . . .	2,322
Airdrie . . . . .	13,487	Kelso . . . . .	4,563
Alloa . . . . .	6,833	Kilmarnock . . . . .	22,962
Annan . . . . .	8,170	Kilwinning . . . . .	7,376
Arbroath . . . . .	19,974	Kirkcaldy . . . . .	12,422
Ayr . . . . .	17,851	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	2,328
Banff . . . . .	7,489	Kirkwall . . . . .	2,434
Brechin . . . . .	7,933	Lanark . . . . .	5,099
Campbeltown . . . . .	6,628	Largs . . . . .	4,083
Coatbridge . . . . .	12,708	Leith . . . . .	44,377
Cupar (Fife) . . . . .	5,105	Lindlithgow . . . . .	2,689
Dingwall . . . . .	2,125	Malrose . . . . .	1,414
Dumbarton . . . . .	11,414	Millport . . . . .	1,541
Dumfries . . . . .	15,435	Montrose . . . . .	14,548
Dunbar . . . . .	2,311	Motherwell . . . . .	5,391
Dundee . . . . .	118,974	Musselburgh . . . . .	7,506
Dunfermline . . . . .	14,258	Nairn . . . . .	4,220
Dysart . . . . .	8,920	Oban . . . . .	2,412
Edinburgh . . . . .	196,500	Paisley . . . . .	48,257
Elgin . . . . .	7,389	Peebles . . . . .	2,125
Falkirk . . . . .	9,547	Perth . . . . .	23,380
Forfar . . . . .	11,031	Peterhead . . . . .	8,525
Forres . . . . .	2,359	Port-Glasgow . . . . .	10,805
Galaahills . . . . .	9,678	Portobello . . . . .	5,451
Glasgow . . . . .	477,144	Renfrew . . . . .	4,162
Gourock . . . . .	2,062	Rothesay . . . . .	7,760
Greenock . . . . .	57,138	Rutherglen . . . . .	9,451
Haddington . . . . .	4,004	St. Andrews . . . . .	6,316
Hamilton . . . . .	11,496	Selkirk . . . . .	4,940
Hawick . . . . .	11,255	Stirling . . . . .	14,376
Helensburgh and Bow . . . . .	8,054	Stranraer . . . . .	5,939
Inverary . . . . .	1,001	Tain . . . . .	1,795
Inverness . . . . .	14,403	Wick . . . . .	2,122
Irvine . . . . .	6,866		

The seven most populous towns are :—1. Glasgow, 477,144 ; 2. Edinburgh, 196,500 ; 3. Dundee, 118,974 ; 4. Aberdeen, 88,125 ; 5. Greenock, 57,138 ; 6. Paisley, 48,257 ; 7. Leith, 44,377.

## EDINBURGH.

**Hotels.**—ROYAL; EDINBURGH; BALMORAL; WINDSOR; CALEDONIAN;  
CLARENDON; PALACE; WATERLOO; CAFÉ ROYAL; BUTLAND; LONDON.

**Temporance.**—WAVERLEY; COCKBURN; DARLING'S.

**Prisole.**—ALEXANDRA; GUNN'S; ROXBURGH, etc.

THE Metropolis of Scotland is situated in the county of Mid-Lothian, about two miles from the Firth of Forth. It is built upon several eminences, and, from its resemblance to the ancient capital of Greece, has been styled *The Modern Athens*. The Castle may be likened to the Acropolis, the Calton Hill to the Museum Hill, and, as Dr. Smith remarks in his Classical Dictionary, we have in Arthur's Seat the Hill of St. George, a lofty insulated mountain, with a conical peaked summit, forming the most striking feature in the environs.

The city is divided into two parts—old and new—the former being remarkable for its picturesque irregularity, and the latter for its symmetrical proportions. Besides its natural beauties, many of the localities both within and around it are remarkable for their historical associations; others have been invested with equal interest by the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

### PRINCES STREET.

Princes Street is the principal street in Edinburgh, and the one in which most of the hotels are situated. It extends for a mile in a straight line from east to west, and, being built only upon one side, has the character of a terrace. The first object which here attracts the eye is the elegant Gothic spire erected as a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. The architect of this ingenious structure was George M. Kemp, who died before the work was finished. It was completed in 1844 at a cost of £15,000. In the canopy is placed a marble statue of

Scott, by Sir John Steell, and a stair of 287 steps conducts to the summit, which is 200 feet above the level of the street. Scott was born at Edinburgh, 15th August 1771, and died at Abbotsford, 21st September 1832.

In this east garden stand bronze statues of Dr. Livingstone, Adam Black, and Professor Wilson (Christopher North). West of the Royal Institution there are a marble statue of *Allan Ramsay*, the Scottish poet, a bronze figure of the late Sir James Simpson, and a memorial cross to the late Dean Ramsay.

#### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL GALLERY.

The Royal Institution standing between the two gardens is a classical building, designed by the late W. H. Playfair, surrounded with long ranges of pillars, and with a portico filled with columns. It contains

#### THE ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM.

which is open to the public on the following terms :—On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, also on Saturday evening, from 7 to 9, free ; and on Thursday and Friday at the same hours on payment of 6d. each.

This Museum contains the most extensive and interesting collection of British and Foreign antiquities in Scotland. The former consist of **STONE IMPLEMENTS** (Celts' axe, arrow, and spear heads, stones from vitrified forts, and articles found in Picts' houses, tumuli, etc.) ; **SEPULCHRAL REMAINS** (human crania from early graves, clay and stone urns, etc.) ; **BRONZE IMPLEMENTS** (axe-heads, swords, daggers, etc.) ; **PERSONAL ORNAMENTS** of gold, silver, and bronze ; **SCULPTURED STONES**, and miscellaneous curiosities of later date, such as Bob Roy's *purse*, with concealed pistols ; *the Thumbikins*, and other well-known Scotch instruments of torture, much used against the Covenanters ; *the Maiden*, or Scotch guillotine ; an abundance of Roman Catholic remains, including the beautiful old bell of Kilmichael Glasrie ; *John Knox's pulpit* from St. Giles' Church ; and *Jenny Geddes's stool*, which she hurled at the Dean of St. Giles on his attempting to read the service-book ; copies of the *Covenant* ; and the *Solemn League and Covenant*, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton ; one of the *banners of the Covenant* borne by the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Brig ; the *Blue ribbon*

worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745; and a parting *ring* given to him by Flora Macdonald. Among the interesting Roman remains there may be seen a Sculptured Slab, found at Bridgeness, Linlithgowshire, where the Roman wall is supposed to have terminated on the east, with an inscription recording the erection of so many paces of the wall of Antoninus, and on each side an *alto rilievo*.

The Sculpture Gallery, contained in the same building, consists of a collection of casts from the best ancient works, with some of modern date, and the Albacini Collection of busts of celebrated Greeks and Romans. It is open to the public on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 4, on payment of 6d., and on Saturday from 10 to 4 free.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTING, situated a little above the Royal Institution, is open to the public *free* each day of the week from 10 to 4, except Thursday, Friday, and Sunday. On Thursday and Friday the admission fee is 6d. This building, somewhat in the same style of architecture, was founded in 1850 by the late Prince Albert, and finished in 1854. It contains a select collection of ancient and modern pictures, including some noble specimens of Vandyck, Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Paul Veronese, Guido, Francesco Albano, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, and others; also some very fine portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Mr. Graham Gilbert. One of the rooms is devoted to modern art, including paintings by Sir Noel Paton, Erskine Nicol, Douglas, Faed, Herdman; and the late Sir George Harvey, Drummond, John Philip, Horatio M'Culloch, Lauder, W. B. Johnstone, Dyce, Etty, Roberts, and others. Several very fine paintings have been bequeathed to the institution privately, among which are the celebrated portrait of Mrs. Graham, by Gainsborough, and some beautiful works of Jean Baptiste Greuze.

The small but fine collection of water-colours (in the south room) embraces some beautiful works by "Grecian" Williams, and specimens of Girtin, Cox, Collins, Cattermole, Lewis, Roberts, Nash, Prout, and Cristall. Among the few works of sculpture is Flaxman's beautiful statue of Burns.



At the west end of Princes Street is **ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL**, an elegant structure of the florid Gothic order. On the open space at the end of the chancel a monumental cross has been erected to the memory of the late Dean Ramsay, who was for many years incumbent of the church. In one of the vaults of the Chapel Sir William Hamilton is interred. The West Churchyard is surrounded by an extensive burying-ground, in which lies Thomas De Quincey, the English Opium-Eater. Turning to the north, a few steps will conduct the stranger to Charlotte Square, in the centre of which stands the **SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL** to the late **PRINCE ALBERT**, an Equestrian statue with bas-reliefs on the pedestal, by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of its inauguration by the Queen. The surrounding groups are by other artists. On the west side of the Square is **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**, the handsomest place of worship in the Scotch Establishment, built after the model of St. Paul's, London.

Passing through the lane by the side of this church, the stranger will proceed by Randolph Crescent to the **DEAN BRIDGE**, a construction of the late Mr. Telford's, which spans the Water of Leith, and commands a fine view. At its farther extremity is Trinity Episcopal Church. About a quarter of a mile to the westward of this (off the Queensferry Road)\* is **THE DEAN CEMETERY**, situated on a steep bank of the Water of Leith, where some of the distinguished men of Edinburgh are interred, including Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, Rutherford, Murray, Professor Wilson, and Alexander Russel. A little beyond the Dean Cemetery is Stewart's Hospital.

Retracing our way to Randolph Crescent, we pass to Great Stuart Street, and Ainslie and Moray Places, a series of elegant streets and squares. Thence we reach St. Colme Street, at the corner of which a chaste Eleanor Cross has been erected in honour the late Miss Catherine Sinclair, authoress of *Modern*

\* **THE FETTES COLLEGE**, situated at Comely Bank, forms a conspicuous object in the view from Queensferry Road, from which it is easily accessible. The institution was endowed by the late Sir William Fettes, and consists of a college for the education of boys. The building, which is exceedingly handsome, was designed by David Bryce, R.S.A.



*Accomplishments*, and to whom Edinburgh is indebted for numerous drinking fountains.

Proceeding eastward, the first opening on the right is North Castle Street, where may be seen the house (No. 39) occupied by Sir Walter Scott during the most interesting period of his life, 1800 to 1826.

The more western district of Edinburgh embraces some fine streets, including Melville Street, Chester Street, Manor Place, Grosvenor and Lansdowne Crescents, and Palmerston Place.

### St. Mary's Cathedral.

The vista of Melville Street is closed on the west by the modern pile of St. Mary's Cathedral. This magnificent structure is the result of a bequest by two ladies (Misses Walker of Coates) to the Scottish Episcopal Church and clergy. The architect was the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who adopted the cruciform plan and Early Pointed style. At the intersection of the choir and transepts rises the central tower and spire to the height of 295 feet, including the cross on the summit. The external dimensions of the building are 262 × 67 feet. The two towers above the beautiful west entrance from Palmerston Place, and chapter-house, are still unfinished. Exclusive of these, the cost has already reached £110,000. The interior is beautifully finished, and there is a fine peal of bells in the tower.

Farther west in the same direction is Donaldson's Hospital, a noble building, designed by the late W. H. Playfair, architect, for the purpose of a charitable institution. The founder was a printer, who bequeathed his fortune (£200,000) for the maintenance and education of a limited number of poor and deaf and dumb children.

### REGISTER OFFICE AND POST-OFFICE.

At the eastern termination of Princes Street stands the Register Office, which serves as the depository for the public registers and records of Scotland. In front of the building is placed Sir John Steell's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. The General Post and Telegraph Office is a handsome commodious

building on the opposite side of the street, the *Poste Restante* and Strangers' Inquiry Office being to the left on entrance. The Sunday delivery of letters takes place by personal application, from 8 to 9 A.M. at the General Post-Office.

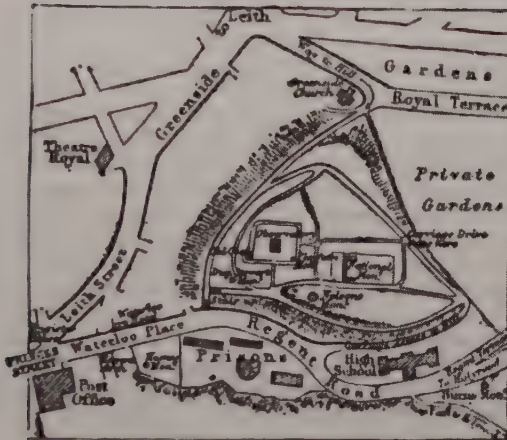
#### THE THEATRE-ROYAL

is situated in Broughton Street, next to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, about five minutes' walk from the Post-Office by Leith Street. The Box-office of this theatre, as well as the Princess's, is at Messrs. Wood and Co., 49 George Street. Performances commence at 7.30.

Proceeding due east from Princes Street, we enter WATERLOO PLACE, where are situated the OFFICES OF THE INLAND REVENUE, the Waterloo and Waverley Temperance Hotels. A little beyond the latter is the Calton burying-ground, containing the plain circular monument to David Hume the historian, and obelisk erected to the memory of the *political martyrs*, Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrold, and Margarot, who were banished for their revolutionary opinions in 1794. Immediately to the east of the churchyard is the Edinburgh Prison.

#### CALTON HILL.

The Calton Hill, one of the most marked features of Edinburgh, is approached from Waterloo Place by a flight of steps, nearly opposite the Prison, in mounting which we pass on the left the classical monument erected to the late Dugald Stewart. Close by is the Royal Observatory, adjoining which is a monument to the late Professor Playfair, the mathematician. Upon the summit stands NELSON'S MONUMENT, the top of which may be reached by a circular stair. It is 350 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive panoramic view, and such as is rarely obtained in a large city. Looking westwards, the eye is carried along the vista of Princes Street to the Corstorphine Hills. To the south are the crowded and dingy buildings of the Old Town, covering the ridge that slopes from the Castle to Holyrood. Over this grim assemblage of roofs and chimneys broods a cloud of smoke, from which the town acquired the name of "Auld Reekie." To the north lie the New Town and the sea-ports of Leith and Granton. The monument now serves the use-



PLAN OF CALTON HILL.

ful purpose of a time-signal, a ball falling simultaneously with the firing of a gun from the Castle.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT, another classical structure on the Calton Hill, was built to commemorate the heroes who fell at Waterloo. The design is a reproduction of the Parthenon, but unfortunately the ambition of the projectors was in advance of their funds, and it remains unfinished. On the southern slope of the hill is THE HIGH SCHOOL, the principal public seminary of Edinburgh; and on the opposite side of the Regent Road stands BURNS'S MONUMENT, containing a number of letters of the poet, an excellent bust by Wm. Brodie, R.S.A., and some relics.

Returning from the eastern part of Edinburgh to Princes Street, we now conduct the stranger by St. Andrew Street into

#### ST. ANDREW SQUARE,

one of the principal places of business in the city, and where, or in the immediate vicinity of which, most of the banks and insurance offices are situated. The column which occupies the

centre was erected in 1821 to the memory of the famous Lord Melville, who was impeached for culpable laxity in transactions relating to public money, but acquitted by the House of Lords. It is 136 feet in height. In the north-west corner of the square (No. 21, third floor) Lord Brougham was born; and the house directly opposite, in the south-west corner, was David Hume's. In the centre of the east side of the square, standing apart from the other buildings, is the *Royal Bank*, having in front an equestrian statue of the fourth Earl of Hopetoun. The adjoining *British Linen Company's Bank* has a frontage of isolated Corinthian columns, and the large polished pillars of the telling-room are of solid granite. The offices of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Scottish Provident Institution are also in this square, and are worthy of inspection.

In this locality (east end of Queen Street) are the **EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION**, containing newsroom and library, the hall of the **ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS**, and the **CALEDONIAN UNITED SERVICE CLUB**.

From St. Andrew Square we emerge into

#### GEORGE STREET,

the second in importance after Princes Street, to which it runs parallel. George Street, although rather uniform in its style, is remarkable both for its breadth and length, the latter being exactly half-a-mile. About the centre of the eastmost division is **ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH**; and on the opposite side the *Commercial Bank of Scotland*, the handsome vestibule and spacious telling-room of which are worthy of notice. **THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS** and **MUSIC HALL**, where the public balls and concerts of Edinburgh mostly take place, is an externally plain building, ornamented by a portico, and situated in a central part of this street. A little farther west, on the same side, is the new building of the *Union Bank of Scotland*. At the three main intersections of this street there have been erected statues of George IV., William Pitt, and Dr. Chalmers.

At the foot of Pitt Street, which descends in a straight line from George Street and Hanover Street, is the **ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM**, a large arena devoted to athletic sports. It contains a patent safety swimming-bath, skating-pond, velocipede course, and other appliances for exercise and recreation.

## OLD TOWN.

THE CASTLE—WEST BOW—HIGH STREET—OLD HOUSES—ST. GILES'S CHURCH—  
 PARLIAMENT HOUSE—ROYAL EXCHANGE—KNOX'S HOUSE—CANONGATE—  
 HOLYROOD—ARTHUR'S SEAT AND QUEEN'S DRIVE—UNIVERSITY—HERIOT'S  
 HOSPITAL.

THE old town of Edinburgh is separated from the new by a wide valley, now laid out as gardens and intersected by the railway. This valley is crossed at three points : first, by an artificial mound opposite Hanover Street ; second, by Waverley Bridge ; and at the General Post Office by the North Bridge. By either of these we obtain access to the High Street of Edinburgh, by which we approach the Castle.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, the original nucleus round which the city grew, is built upon a precipitous rock, 383 feet above the level of the sea. Before the invention of gunpowder it was considered almost impregnable ; but now its strength is more apparent than real. The buildings are principally modern, and consist of barracks for 2000 soldiers, and an armoury for 30,000 stand of arms. The principal or Half-moon Battery faces the north-east, and is mounted with guns of various sizes, which are fired on holidays and festive occasions.

Much historical interest is attached to the old fortress, and it has been the scene of various daring exploits. One of these, as related by Sir Walter Scott in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, had for its object the recovery of the castle from the English in 1313, by a midnight attack. The perilous expedition was undertaken by thirty men, commanded by Randolph, Earl of Moray, guided by Francis, one of his own soldiers. The darkness of the night, the steepness of the precipice, the danger of discovery by the watchmen, and the slender support which they had to trust to in ascending from crag to crag, rendered the enterprise such as might have appalled the bravest spirit. When they had ascended half-way, they found a flat spot large enough to halt upon, and there sat down to recover their breath, and prepare for scaling the wall. This they effected by means of a ladder which they had brought with them. Ere they had all mounted, however, the sentinels caught the alarm, raised the



cry of "Treason!" and the constable of the castle and others rushing to the spot, made a gallant but ineffectual resistance. The Earl of Moray was for some time in great personal danger, until the gallant constable was slain, when his followers fled or fell before the hands of the assailants.

The castle esplanade supplies a convenient space for drill, and the parapet wall on the south commands an extensive view of the southern districts of Edinburgh, including Heriot's Hospital, the Grassmarket, and Pentland Hills.

Crossing, from this, the moat by the drawbridge, we pass through the old *Portcullis Gate*, and underneath the ancient *State Prison* in which the Marquis and Earl of Argyle, and numerous adherents of the Stuarts, were confined previous to their trial and execution. Beyond this, on the left, a steep narrow staircase leads directly to the Crown-room. But, following the carriage-road, we pass on the right the Argyle Battery, and a little farther, on the same side, the *Armoury*, behind which is the *Old Sallyport*, next the prison and St. Margaret's Chapel. We then reach the old Palace yard, containing the *Crown Room*, in which are deposited

#### THE REGALIA,

Admittance free daily from 11 to 3 P.M.

the insignia of Scottish royalty, consisting of a crown, a sceptre, sword of state, and Lord-Treasurer's rod of office. These "honours of Scotland," as they were called, have a very interesting history;\* and, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, we cannot wonder at the fond desire which Scottish antiquaries have shown to refer their date, in the language of national song, to

"Days when gude King Bonner rang."

And although no direct proof can be produced that this was actually the case, there are circumstances which render the conjecture highly probable.

The sceptre, the touch of which gave the Royal assent, performed its last grand legislative office by ratifying the treaty of Union with England on the 16th of January 1707. The Earl of Seafield, then chancellor, on returning it to the clerk, is

\* See Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*.



reported to have scornfully applied the vulgar phrase, "*There is an end of an auld sang.*"

Adjoining the Crown-room, but having a separate entrance from the square, is

#### QUEEN MARY'S ROOM,

a small apartment on the ground-floor, at the south-east corner of this wing of the quadrangle. Here Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., in whom the crowns of England and Scotland were united. On the wall is an inscription, surmounted by the Scottish arms and the date 19th IVNII, 1566. *Queen Maryard's Chapel*, so named after the Saxon princess, queen of Malcolm Canmore, is situated on the highest part of the Castle rock. This building was long used as a powder-magazine, and its antiquity and interest were unheeded, until attention was drawn to it as a relic of Norman architecture. It was then restored (1858) under the superintendence of Mr. Billings.

Close by are the Bomb Battery and Mons Meg, the latter being a gigantic piece of artillery made at Mons, in Belgium, in 1476, coopered of thick iron bars, hooped together, and about 20 inches diameter in the bore. The Bomb Battery is one of the finest points from which to obtain a view of Edinburgh.

#### ROUTE FROM THE CASTLE DOWN THE HIGH STREET TO HOLYROOD.

Retracing our steps to the Esplanade, we commence a gradual descent down the the High Street to Holyrood. This street (though generally named High Street) is divided into five portions—viz. "The Castle Hill;" "The Lawnmarket" (Linenmarket); "The High Street;" "Netherbow;" and "Canon-gate."

On leaving the Esplanade an opening on the left conducts to Ramsay Gardens, so named after Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, and author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, whose house, now called Ramsay Lodge, stands detached to the west of the street. Here the poet died in the year 1757. In Ramsay Lane may be seen the Original Ragged School, associated with the name and benevolent exertions of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie.\* We next pass

\* The United Industrial School, another similar institution, is in Blackfriars Street.

### THE ASSEMBLY HALL,

the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with an elegant spire 241 feet in height, nearly opposite which is the Free Church Assembly Hall.

Immediately facing the entrance to the Assembly Hall there existed, until recently taken down, a remnant of the West Bow, which, some hundred years ago, contained the Assembly Rooms, and was the principal avenue to the more elevated streets of the city. In this alley stood the HOUSE OF MAJOR WEIR, the notorious wizard, who, along with his sister, suffered death for witchcraft in 1670. The West Bow has been superseded by Victoria Street, which leads down to the Grassmarket, a place of some antiquity, although now modernised. It used to be the place for public executions, and here Porteous (who figures in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian") was hanged by the mob from a dyer's pole. A spacious corn-market now occupies part of the south side of the area.

A little farther down, on the left (north) side of the Lawnmarket, is James's Court (erected about 1725-27), containing the first residence of David Hume the historian, and of Boswell the biographer of Johnson. The houses of Edinburgh were then, and many still are, divided into *flats* (floors), with separate entrances from one common stair. It was to this flat that Boswell brought Johnson, in 1773, before starting on his tour to the Hebrides.

At the termination of the Lawnmarket, Bank Street diverges on the north, and George IV. Bridge on the south, the first affording an access to Princes Street by the Mound, and taking its name from the Bank of Scotland, situated here, the principal and oldest bank in Scotland.

At this point of the street we enter the Parliament Square, in the midst of which stands

### St. Giles's Church,

the church of the Patron Saint, and ancient parish-church of Edinburgh, and, next to the Castle and Holyrood, the most interesting building in Edinburgh for its historical associations. Architecturally, it contains many fine features, which have recently

been rescued from the incumbrances of a barbarous age. The choir and southern section have been restored, and an effort is being made to open up the whole building and restore it as far as possible to its original condition. The spire, in the form of an octagonal lantern, has fortunately been untouched, and exhibits those irregularities found in the finest specimens of Gothic work. On the 13th October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to and subscribed within its walls by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commission. The Regent Moray and the Marquis of Montrose were interred near the centre of the south transept, and on the outside of its northern wall is the monument of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. The judges and magistrates attend divine service here in their official robes.

Within the railing, near the entrance, may be seen the Shaft of the Old Cross of Edinburgh. At the north-west corner formerly stood the Old Tolbooth gaol, commonly called "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," rendered famous by Scott's novel of that name. The site is indicated by the figure of a heart in the pavement of the crossing.

The ground now occupied by Parliament Square was originally the ancient cemetery of St. Giles's Church, where many notable men were interred, including John Knox, whose grave is marked by a stone inserted in the pavement, near the statue of Charles II., and inscribed I. K. 1672. The equestrian statue of Charles II. is a well-executed work in lead, representing the monarch in the Roman dress.

#### THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

has been appropriated since the time of the Union for the meeting of the Supreme Courts. It was erected between the years 1632 and 1640, but subsequently, with the exception of the great hall, almost totally renewed. The entrance to the courts is at the south-west angle of the square, and the tourist is free to enter. The great hall (122 feet by 49, with a lofty roof of carved oak) was finished in 1639 for the Scottish Parliament, and was thus used until the Union. It now serves as the waiting-room of the advocates and other practitioners in the

Courts, and is ornamented with statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers, and with several windows of stained glass. *The Stained Glass Window* which has been filled into the south side of the hall, represents the inauguration of the Court by the youthful James V. in 1537.

The Lords Ordinary sit in small court-rooms entering from below this window, called the Outer House. Adjoining them are two larger courts appropriated to the use of the Inner House, and called the First and Second Divisions. Adjoining the court-rooms of the Divisions is another of nearly similar appearance, in which sits the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland. Connected with the Parliament House, and entered from the hall, is

#### THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY,

one of the five entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain, and containing the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Scotland.

The western wing of the Parliament Square is formed by the *Signet Library* and County Hall. The former is peculiarly rich in its archaeological department, more especially in British and Irish history; the latter is the place for meetings connected with the county. The eastern wing is formed by the Exchequer Chambers and Police Office. The City Chambers or Municipal Offices are situated nearly opposite the Parliament House, and form part of a building called the Royal Exchange. Here the business of the Magistrates and Town-Council is carried on. At No. 11 orders of admission to Heriot's Hospital are granted.

Proceeding downwards, we pass the head of Cockburn Street, then cross the line of the North and South Bridges at the Tron Church, and a little farther down we reach

#### John Knox's House,

Open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4—admission 6d.  
(Tickets at shop below.)

the dwelling provided for the Scottish Reformer, and where he resided from the year 1560 until his death in 1572. The house, as now shown, consists of three rooms—the sitting-room, bedroom, and study. The old oak panelling, though not the

original lining, is wood of a similar description, taken from other old houses in Edinburgh. The interior affords a specimen of an old Scotch dwelling-house of the 16th century.

At this point of the street the Canongate commences, extending downwards to Holyrood. This narrow street was once the main avenue from the palace into the city, and here many of the ancient nobility of Scotland had their residences. MORAY HOUSE, on the south side of the street, was the ancient mansion of the Earls of Moray, and is now used as the Free Church Normal School.

The Canongate Tolbooth or Court-House, on the north side of the street, was erected in the reign of James VI., and is a good specimen of the French style of architecture adopted in Scotland. In the churchyard of the *Canongate Church* (a large square building on the same side) are interred Adam Smith, the author of *The Wealth of Nations*,—Dugald Stewart, David Allan the artist, and Ferguson the poet.

We next pass the Abbey Court-House and Debtors' Sanctuary, and then emerge into the open space in front of Holyrood Palace, having in its centre an elegant fountain, which was erected by the late Prince Albert.

#### HOLYROOD PALACE.

Open at 11 A.M. every day, except Sunday. Admission by ticket, sold within the quadrangle, price sixpence.—Saturdays free.

This venerable seat of Scottish royalty, as is still expressed in its ordinary name, The Abbey, was originally a convent, and, like so many other monastic establishments, calls David I. its founder.

It was nearly wholly rebuilt by Charles II., who showed a liberal attention to the condition of his ancient metropolis. The building is in the French style of Louis XIV.'s reign, in the form of a quadrangle, built around a central court surrounded with piazzas. The front is two storeys high, and flat on the roof, closing the inner court as with a screen, and giving access to it under a handsome cupola, surmounted by an imperial crown executed in stone work. At each angle of the front the building projects and rises above the line, being decorated with turrets at the angles.



The Picture Gallery is the largest apartment in the palace, and on its walls are suspended a number of fanciful portraits of Scottish kings, from which must be excepted an interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and another representing James III. and his queen, Margaret of Denmark.

Among the portraits in Lord Darnley's rooms is one of the youthful Lord Darnley and his brother. It may be observed that Lord Darnley had access from these rooms to the private stair communicating with the Queen's above. The TAPESTRY ROOM contains two large pieces of ancient tapestry, a portrait of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, and other paintings.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS are the most ancient in the palace, and remain an interesting relic of the unhappy Princess by whom they were occupied. Passing through the Audience Chamber, we enter the Queen's Bedroom, with some antique furniture. The roof of this, as of the previous room, is divided into panels, on which are painted various initials and coats-of-arms. The interest of this room hangs on its connection with the tragical murder of the favourite, Riccio, the story of which forms so romantic an episode in Scottish history. The act, as related, was accomplished by the Queen's husband, Darnley, and a number of conspirators, who, entering by a secret passage, took the Queen and her party by surprise. The door of this secret approach, and the adjoining cabinet or closet where the conspirators found their victim, may still be seen. Riccio is said to have been dragged from this to the door of the Audience Chamber, where he was finally despatched, and the spot where the body lay is still marked by a blood-stain upon the floor.

After visiting Queen Mary's apartments, the tourist descends the staircase and proceeds to the Chapel-Royal, being a fragment of the ancient

#### **Abbey of Holmrood House,**

founded (as already mentioned) in 1128 by David I. The fragment which remains forms the nave of the ancient building, and among the additions of a later age may be traced remnants of the original work of the 12th century. The west front, although partly the work of different periods, is on the whole in the most beautiful style of Early English, and its sculptured arcade, boldly-cut heads, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are



much admired. The windows above are additions of the time of Charles I., whose initials appear below. The nave was fitted up by this monarch as a chapel-royal, that it might serve as a model of the Episcopal worship, which he was anxious to introduce into Scotland, and he was himself crowned here in 1638. In the belfry tower, at the N.E. corner, is a marble monument to Lord Belhaven (1639), well executed, and other members of the Scottish nobility have tombs in different places. In the south-east corner is the royal vault, in which are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V. and Magdalen his queen, Lord Darnley, and other illustrious members of the royal line. Riccio's grave is in the passage leading from the quadrangle to the Abbey.

#### ARTHUR'S SEAT,

which rises immediately above Holyrood, is encircled by an excellent carriage-road called "The Queen's Drive," from which beautiful and varied views are obtained. Those who prefer to climb the mountain side may do so conveniently from Holyrood by crossing the park, and then taking the direction of St. Anthony's Chapel, or by the road, along the Salisbury Crag. An easier mode of ascent is to follow the Queen's Drive to Dunsappie Loch, and from thence strike up the hill to the summit, which is 822 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL, the ruins of which form so picturesque an object on the shoulder of the hill, belonged originally to the cell of a hermit. A high rock rises behind the cell, from the foot of which gushes a pure and plentiful fountain, dedicated to Saint Anthony, the *genius loci*. The spot is interesting from its association with some of the incidents in Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian;" and particularly as the scene where Jeanie Deans met the ruffian Robertson.

Duddingston Loch and village lie at the foot of the south-east portion of Arthur's Seat. In the village of Duddingston may still be seen the house in which Prince Charles Stuart slept before the battle of Prestonpans. In the vicinity, also, are Duddingston House, a seat of the Abercorn family, and Prestonfield House, the seat of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngnam, Bart. The road at this part of the hill is overhung by

a range of porphyritic greenstone columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and 5 in diameter, called Samson's Ribs. We re-enter the town by the park-keeper's lodge near St. Leonard's Hill, where Jeanie Deans' cottage may still be seen.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY of Edinburgh occupies a central position in the street named after the South Bridge, and on a site historically famous as the scene of the tragical death of Darnley. It may conveniently be visited on the way from Holyrood or Arthur's Seat. It dates its existence from the reign of James VI., in the year 1582. The first professor was appointed in 1583; and about the year 1660, by means of benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the University had attained a respectable rank among similar institutions. As a school of medicine it first rose into repute under Dr. Alexander Monro, who became professor of anatomy in 1720; and in this branch of science it afterwards attained a distinguished pre-eminence from possessing professors remarkable for their abilities and success as teachers. In the other branches of knowledge its reputation was gradually exalted by Maclaurin, Black, Ferguson, Stewart, Robinson, and other eminent men. The present building was commenced in 1789, after a plan by Mr. Robert Adam, and subsequently finished in conformity with a design furnished by the late W. H. Playfair, in the form of a parallelogram. The entrance is by a massive portico, supported by four large Doric columns, each consisting of one solid hewn stone, and bearing a Latin inscription, which records the various dates of the foundation and building. On the left of the quadrangle on entrance is the library, which is shown to the public, by an attendant, for a small fee; and at the farther extremity a statue of the late Sir David Brewster, who at his death was Principal of the College.

Contiguous with the University, though in a different style of architecture, is THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, which is open daily, except Sundays. The entrance is from Chambers Street, and the terms of admission are as follows:—*Free* on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., and on Friday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. *Pay Days*—Mon-

day, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., 6d. each. This museum is a branch of the Science and Art department, and resembles Kensington Museum on a smaller scale. The building was designed by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., and is built of fine white Binny stone, relieved by light pilasters of red sandstone. The floor of the Great Saloon is set apart for articles illustrative of the arts of construction. Next in order are placed the cements and stones. About the centre are specimens of large guns and balls.

In the front of the east wing is the lecture-room, behind which is the NATURAL HISTORY SALOON.

Above the lecture-room, in the east wing, there is a fine collection of minerals and fossils, including those which belonged to the late Hugh Miller.\*

From the University we pass on to GEORGE IV. BRIDGE, which crosses the Cowgate near its junction with the Grassmarket. Here, on the one hand, stand the HALL OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, the parent of the very numerous bodies which now devote special attention to the advancement of agriculture; and opposite, on the east side, the Sheriff Court-House and Augustine Church, the principal Independent Chapel in Edinburgh. At the southern end of the bridge, on the west, is the GREYFRIARS CHURCH, surrounded by an ancient CHURCHYARD, which was formerly the garden of the monastery. Here some of the most notable Scotsmen are interred, including George Buchanan, the Latin poet and preceptor of James VI.; Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet; Principal Robertson, the historian; Dr. Black, the chemist; Dr. Hugh Blair; Colin Maclaurin; Dr. M'Crie, the biographer of Knox; Patrick Fraser Tytler, and others. Of the monuments, the most interesting is that erected to the *martyrs* who were executed for their religious opinions at the time of the Covenanters. The Greyfriars Church is of ancient date, having been built in 1612, and it was here that the first signatures to the National Covenant were appended in 1663. It was destroyed

\* Those interested in such sights may, while here, conveniently visit the Museum of THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Nicolson Street [open daily, except Tuesday, from 12 to 4, winter 12 to 3]; and the Phrenological Museum, Surgeon Square, containing a large collection of busts, skulls, and masks. It is open to the public every Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 6 P.M., free of charge; but strangers may have access any day.

by fire in 1845, and afterwards re-erected, with stained glass windows and an organ. Leaving the churchyard, and advancing along Forrest Road, we reach the New Medical Hall, an elegant building, of which Mr. Anderson is architect. On the other side of the Walk, opposite Heriot's Hospital, stands

#### THE NEW INFIRMARY,

a building in the Scottish Baronial style, after a plan by David Bryce, R.S.A., which embodies all the latest improvements in hospital construction, with a capacity of accommodation for 600 patients. The foundation-stone was laid in October 1870 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

#### HERIOT'S HOSPITAL

Admission daily from 12 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by ticket obtained at 11 Royal Exchange, High Street.

is one of the finest buildings in Edinburgh. It was founded by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., whose name will be familiar to readers of Scott's "*Fortunes of Nigel*." Heriot followed his royal master to London upon the union of the Crowns, and died in 1624, leaving an immense fortune for this charity. The building consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each angle. From the north front rises a lofty central tower, adorned by a statue of the founder, under which an archway leads to the inner courts. The south front presents also a circular tower, with Gothic windows, which serve to light a handsome chapel. The average number of boys maintained is 180.

#### SUBURBS.

Edinburgh has the advantage of some beautiful suburbs. Those on the south and south-west comprise the districts of Newington, Grange, Bruntsfield, Morningside, Merchiston. To the west is Murrayfield. The Meadows and Bruntsfield Links are two extensive commons or parks, where golf, cricket, and other games are played. At the Grange is situated the Southern Cemetery, where the late Dr. Chalmers, Hugh Miller, and others, are interred. In the same locality is the old Mansion-house of Grange (now a school), which for a long period was the residence of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, author of the account of the *Morayshire Floods, Highland Rambles*, etc. At Merchiston is Merchiston Castle (now an Academy for boys), where the celebrated Napier, inventor of logarithms, was born about 1550.

The space of ground which extends from Morningside to the bottom of Blackford Hill was formerly called the Borough Moor. Here James IV. arrayed his army previous to his departure for Flodden field (1513). The BORE STONE, in which the royal standard was fixed, is still preserved, and may be seen built into the wall, at the gate of Blackford House.

In this neighbourhood is the HERMITAGE OF BRAID, an old seat of Gordon of Cluny, situated at the bottom of a wooded dell. A delightful walk crosses the Braid Hills from east to west, affording beautiful glimpses of the metropolis and Firth of Forth.

About the middle of Inverleith Row, to the north of the town, is the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, to which there is free admission in summer from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. ; on Saturday (June, July, and August) till 8 P.M. ; in winter from daylight till dusk. This garden embraces an extent of 17 English acres, and presents every facility for prosecuting the study of botany. The Palmhouse, one of the finest in the kingdom, is 100 feet in length, 57 in breadth, and 70 feet in height, and the Museum contains an extensive and interesting collection of plants.

In the same neighbourhood, and entering from nearly opposite the Botanic Garden, is the EDINBURGH CEMETERY, where the late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., the eminent physician, Alexander Smith, the poet, and others, are interred.

## LEITH.

Leith, though a separate town, and governed by separate magistrates, may, from its contiguity, be called the seaport of Edinburgh, from the centre of which it is distant about a mile and a half. As a naval station it holds an important place, being the principal port on the east coast of Scotland ; and it carries on a large traffic with the Baltic and other foreign parts. It possesses magnificent docks, and two piers (enclosing the harbour) of immense length, the east being 3530 feet, and the west 3123 feet, which afford delightful and healthful promenades. A ferry-



boat plies between the extremities of the piers, so that the visitor may go by the one and return by the other (fare  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)

The modern streets of Leith are spacious and well built, and the older are being gradually improved.

The public buildings worthy of notice are—The *Parish Church of South Leith*, a fine Gothic edifice, built previous to the year 1496. Nearly opposite this, and entering from Constitution Street, is *St. James' Episcopal Church*, an elegant Gothic building, containing a fine peal of bells. Some of the other buildings are, the *Corn Exchange*, where business is transacted daily; the *Assembly Rooms*, containing a handsome ball-room and public reading-room, and the *Court-House*, which, for chasteness of design and neatness of workmanship, is a very favourable specimen of modern architecture. The *Custom-House* is in North Leith. The *Parish Church of North Leith* is a handsome though unpretending structure, surmounted by a tasteful spire; and the living is one of the best in the Church of Scotland. Leith contains some extensive and elegantly-built flour-mills; several breweries; and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent.

To the west of Albany Street is the *Fort of Leith*, a military station for a corps of Royal Artillery. Leith is bounded on the east by extensive Links, where golf forms a favourite recreation. Here may be seen the remains of some mounds raised by the besieging army of Cromwell, in 1660, for planting cannon.

#### NEWEHAVEN,

about half-a-mile to the west of Leith, is a small fishing village, whose inhabitants are noted as a distinct community, rarely intermarrying with any other class. The male inhabitants are almost all fishermen, and the females (fishwomen) are occupied in selling the produce of their husbands' industry in the streets of Edinburgh. There is a small pier, from which numerous fishing-boats ply daily to the neighbouring fishing grounds.

#### TRINITY,

adjoining Newhaven, is an agreeable suburb of Edinburgh, laid out in villa residences, many of which enjoy a delightful sea-view.

## GRANTON,

about half-a-mile to the west of Trinity, is the rival port of Leith. It possesses a fine harbour, and the pier is one of the most elegant low-water piers in the kingdom. Granton is the creation of the Duke of Buccleuch. There is a regular steamboat ferry between this and Burntisland (Fife) in connection with the railway.

## PORTOBELLO,

three miles to the east of Edinburgh, is a favourite suburban residence and bathing place, and consists of a number of handsome streets and detached villas. The sands are firm, with a gentle slope, and well adapted for bathing. A Marine Parade is constructed along the shore, and an elegant promenade pier projects across the centre of the beach into the sea. Half-way between Portobello and Edinburgh, by the high road, are Piershill Barracks, used as a cavalry dépôt. A little to the north of this is the interesting old Church of *Restalrig*, founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and Virgin Mary, and endowed by the two succeeding monarchs. Two miles to the east of Portobello is the old town of

## MUSSELBURGH,

situated at the mouth of the river Esk, and noted for its extensive links, which are considered the best for golf-playing near Edinburgh, and also used for the Edinburgh Races. Here the Marquis of Hamilton, representing Charles I., met the Covenanting party in 1638. It was near Musselburgh that Oliver Cromwell took up his position in 1650, in order to be near his fleet, and from which he retired to Dunbar. A statue is erected at Musselburgh to the memory of the late Dr. Moir the poet (the Delta of *Blackwood's Magazine*), who was a native of the town. At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie House, the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. This interesting mansion was originally a country seat of the Abbot of Dunfermline; and it was converted into its present shape at the beginning of the 17th century by Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline. "Few of our old mansions (says Mr. Billings)

so completely reward inspection, whether by their beauty or their novelty." About half-a-mile southward of this, on the fields now intersected by the railway, the battle of Pinkie was fought (1547), when the Scottish army was defeated by the English, commanded by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Southward, to the right, is Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary surrendered to the insurgent nobles in 1567; and three miles eastwards lies Tranent, in whose vicinity the famous battle of Prestonpans was fought, 21st September 1745, between the royal forces under Sir John Cope and the Highland army under Prince Charles Stuart. The incident forms a striking scene in the novel of "Waverley." South of the station may be seen Bankton House, where the celebrated Colonel Gardiner resided, who fell on this occasion, close beside the wall of the park. A monument has been erected to his memory near the spot.

Haddingtonshire, which is entered by the railway about a mile eastwards of Musselburgh, is one of the richest agricultural districts of Scotland, and contains a number of fine properties, including Tynninghame (the Earl of Haddington), Yester House (the Marquis of Tweeddale), Lethington (Lord Blantyre), Whyttingham (Lady Balfour), Gilmerton (Sir David Kinloch, Bart.), Dirleton and Archerfield (Right Hon. R. C. Nisbet-Hamilton), Gosford (the Earl of Wemyss), Luchie (Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart.), Balgony (Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.), Newbyth (Sir David Baird, Bart.), Smeaton (Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart.), and others.

#### HADDINGTON,

the county town, is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, in the centre of the county, eighteen miles east of Edinburgh. It contains a most interesting Gothic church, whose great tower and choir are roofless, but the nave is still used as the parish church. It is alleged that John Knox was born in a house near this church. On the sea-coast, 8 miles to the north, is the favourite watering-place of

#### NORTH BERWICK.

There is a good hotel (The Royal) at the station, and on the west links The Marine. For the game of golf the links are much esteemed for their extent. The conical hill called

North Berwick Law, rises 640 feet in height, and commands a fine view. About two miles from the shore is the celebrated BASS ROCK, a precipitous isolated rock, which rises sheer out of the water to the height of 400 feet, and is covered with sea-fowl. It affords a favourite sailing excursion to parties residing here. About two and a half miles eastward, on the coast, stand the picturesque ruins of Tantallon Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglas family, and which, as such, is alluded to in Scott's poem of "Marmion." About ten miles farther eastward, in the same county, is the old seaport town of

## DUNBAR,

containing the remains of an old Castle, which is built upon isolated rocks projecting into the sea, at the side of the harbour. Dunbar is a very ancient place, having, as early as 1070, been given by Malcolm Canmore to Patrick, Earl of Northumberland, a princely noble, who fled from England at the Conquest, and who became the progenitor of the Cospatricks, Earls of Dunbar and March. It withstood a memorable siege of six weeks in 1385, on which occasion it was gallantly defended by *Black Agnes*, Countess of March, against the English army under the Earl of Salisbury. In the year 1567 Queen Mary appointed the infamous Bothwell governor of the stronghold; and here she twice found shelter—once after the murder of Riccio, and a second time when she made her escape from Borthwick Castle in the disguise of a page. After her surrender at Carberry Hill, Dunbar Castle was taken and dismantled by the Regent Murray. It is now the property of the Earl of Lauderdale, who is also superior of the burgh in right of the Earl of March. Dunbar House, an old residence of this nobleman's ancestors, is situated at the end of the High Street, and now occupied as a government barrack. There is a fine harbour, formed at great cost amid the surrounding rocks.

Near the town two battles were fought, in both of which the Scots were defeated—one in 1296, when Baliol engaged the forces of Edward I.; the other, in 1650, when the Scottish army, under General Lesley, was routed by Oliver Cromwell. The latter is still remembered by the people of Scotland under the opprobrious epithet of the "race of Dunbar," or "Tyedday's

chase"—the engagement having taken place on a Tuesday. Cromwell on this occasion took up his residence at *Broommouth Park*, now a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, about a mile to the east, the grounds of which are open to the public on Wednesdays.

### HAWTHORNDEN.

Admission daily, except Sundays. Charge, 1s. each.

The narrow glen (remarks Sir Walter Scott) which connects these two celebrated spots is one of those beautiful and sequestered valleys which so often occur in Scotland where they are least expected from the general appearance of the surrounding landscape. The first named is within a few minutes' walk of the Hawthornden Railway Station, and during summer a coach leaves Princes Street for Roslin in the morning, returning in the afternoon. There is no admission to Hawthornden House from the Roslin side, but the tourist may walk through the glen from Roslin to Lasswade by a public foot-path on the left bank of the Esk.

HAWTHORNDEN HOUSE, the classic residence of the poet Drummond, rises from the edge of a cliff which descends precipitously to the river Esk. It is small, and not very convenient, and was repaired in 1638, according to an inscription still extant.

It is impossible (says Scott) to see Hawthornden, and mention its poetical owner, without thinking upon the time when

"Jonson sate in Drummond's social shade"—

a remark having reference to the well-known occasion when Ben Jonson undertook a journey to Scotland on foot, in order to meet the Scottish poet.

On the south side of the house, and so situated as to have contributed in some sort to its defence, stand the ruins of an old tower, the abode of the poet's ancestors; and save that they enjoyed the benefit of God's daylight, it seems one which cannot have been much more comfortable than the caverns below. Through this lies the entrance to the more modern house; and the neighbourhood of the rude and ruinous pile adds much to the romance of the whole situation. A seat in the rock near the house is still called the "Cypress-grove," in memory of the



treatise on the vanity of human life, which Drummond composed here.

Under the mansion lie those subterranean caves which have excited so much speculation amongst antiquaries. They are simply small apartments, hewn out of the solid rock with much labour, and connected with each other by passages of disproportionate length.

From Hawthornden the tourist may proceed to Roslin by a narrow path along the river's side. On the southern bank are to be seen the Caves of Gorton, which afforded shelter to Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and other Scottish patriots, during the reign of David II.

### Roslin.

There are two hotels in the village where dinner or refreshments may be obtained; also stabling.

The Chapel is closed on Saturdays at 6 P.M., and on Sundays it is open for divine service only. Admission-fee for seeing Chapel, 1s.

Sunday services—morning at 12.15 P.M., evening (during summer) at 3.30 P.M.

Roslin Chapel was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Roslin, and both on account of its architecture and a romantic interest connected with its history it has long been an object of attraction. In point of style it may be said to be one of the most highly decorated specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland. The nave is bold and lofty, enclosed, as usual, by side aisles, the pillars and arches of which display a profusion of ornament, particularly observable in the so-called "Prentice's Pillar." Beneath the chapel lie the Barons of Roslin, all of whom, till the time of James VII., were buried in complete armour. The ruins of ROSLIN CASTLE (admission 6d.) stand upon a peninsular rock overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and are accessible by a bridge of considerable height, thrown over a deep incision in the solid rock. Its origin is involved in obscurity, but it was long the abode of the family of St. Clair. It is now in a very ruinous condition, and is remarkable only for its picturesque position.

The whole valley of the Esk abounds in beautiful scenery, and is studded with ancient mansion-houses—

From that fair dome, where suit is paid  
By blast of bugle free,  
To Auchindinny's hazel glade,  
And haunted Woodhouselee.

Who knows not Melville's beachy  
And Roslin's rocky glen, [grove,  
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,  
And classic Hawthornden?

*Scott's ballad, 'THE GREY BROOKER.'*

Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life at *LESSWADE*, a village in this neighbourhood; and Thomas De Quincey, "The English Opium-Eater," retired hither during his later years.

A beautiful walk of two miles from *Lesswade* will bring the tourist to

#### DALKEITH,

the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, which is situated 6 miles from Edinburgh, and may be reached from thence by rail or coach. At the eastern extremity of the village is the main entrance to the Palace, close to which is the Episcopal chapel of *ST. MARY'S*, where there is choral service on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. The *PALACE* is a large square structure, surrounded by an extensive park, in which the rivers North and South Esk unite. Strangers are admitted in the absence of the family, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The gardens of Dalkeith Palace have long been famed for their extent and high state of culture, and are well worthy of a visit.

*NEWBATTLE ABBEY*, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is situated about a mile south-west from Dalkeith, on the northern bank of the South Esk; and *DALHOUSIE CASTLE*, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is about 2 miles farther up the same stream.

On the way to or from Roslin or Dalkeith the tourist may visit the ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, 3 miles south of Edinburgh, conspicuously situated on the top of an eminence. Besides the interest attached to the ruin itself, it is well worth visiting on account of the splendid view it commands.

#### THE PENTLAND HILLS.

These beautiful green hills, which form so striking an object in the landscape about Edinburgh, may be reached most conveniently by a road proceeding nearly due south from the town, passing through the *Morningside* suburb, and from thence skirting the edge of the *Braid* hills. By pursuing the main road along the side of the hills, we pass *Woodhouselee*, the seat of the

Tytler family. Old Woodhouselee, of which the ruins still exist, was the property of the notorious Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Moray.

A little beyond this we reach the vale of Glencorse, where is situated Glencorse House, the seat of the Right Honourable John Inglis, Lord President of the Court of Session. This little valley is watered by the Glencorse or Logan burn, at the head of which is HABBIE'S HOWE, a scene alluded to in Ramsay's poem of the *Gentle Shepherd*, and which forms a favourite resort of picnic parties.

The tourist may agreeably vary his drive to Roslin by returning this way, taking a cross road from Roslin to the hills.

#### HOPETOUN HOUSE,

the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is situated on the banks of the Forth, about a mile to the west of the village of South Queensferry, and 10 miles from Edinburgh. The house is a splendid modern structure with extensive wings. But what forms the greatest attraction is the beauty of the policies, which are laid out with much taste, and the garden is noted for its high culture. From the high terrace-walks which overlook the Firth of Forth a beautiful view is obtained. On a peninsula to the westward may be seen Blackness Castle, now used as a powder-magazine, and on the opposite coast Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin. On the other (the east) side of Queensferry is Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. Dalmeny House is a modern mansion, surrounded by a park of great beauty.

Five miles distant from North Queensferry lies the interesting town of

#### DUNFERMLINE.

This ancient town is situated in the south-west district of Fifeshire, 15 miles from Edinburgh by road. It is now a large manufacturing town, engaged in the linen trade, the diapers of Dunfermline being famed for their beauty. In a historical point of view it is interesting as having become the seat of government at an early period, and a favourite residence of the Scottish kings, as commemorated in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens—

"The king sits in Dunfermline town,  
Drinking the bluid-red wine."

It contains numerous antiquities, the principal of which are the castle of Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore (who resided here in 1057), the Palace, and the Abbey.

The Monastery of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm, at the instigation of his Queen, Margaret (grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside), about the year 1075. He also erected the Cathedral Church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appointed to be the common cemetery of the kings of Scotland, in place of Iona. The Abbey, originally a splendid and extensive building, was almost entirely destroyed by the English early in the 14th century. The Church escaped the merciless hands of the invaders, but afterwards it fell a sacrifice to the blind zeal of the early Reformers, who entirely demolished all except the nave, which they converted into a Presbyterian place of worship. A large slab of coarse blue marble, on the east side of the choir of the Cathedral, marks the spot where Malcolm and his Queen are buried; and six large flat stones on the north-east side of the building are placed over the graves of Malcolm III., Prince Edward, Edgar, Alexander, and David I., Malcolm IV., and Alexander III. The last sovereign who was interred at Dunfermline was Robert the Bruce, a king whose memory is deservedly dear to Scotland. King Robert died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, 7th June 1329. In 1818 some workmen, clearing out the ground for the foundation of the new church, discovered the royal tomb (in front of the present pulpit—once the site of the high altar), in which the skeleton of this monarch was found entire, together with the lead in which his body was wrapped, and even some fragments of his shroud. The fraternity still retains an entire window, much admired for its elegant and complicated workmanship.

On the shore of the Firth of Forth, to the south and west of Dunfermline, there are several old family residences, among which may be mentioned Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin; Torrie House, the seat of Mrs. J. H. Erakine Wemyss; Culross Abbey, an old seat of the Bruce family; and Dunimarle Castle, a seat of the Erakine family. Near Dunimarle tradition fixes the scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children, as described by Shakspeare, and the site of the Thane of Fife's Castle is still pointed out.

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## PEEBLES, MELROSE, AND VALE OF TWEED.

## PEEBLES,

the county town of Peeblesshire, is situated on the river Tweed, 27 miles from Edinburgh, and contains a good hotel. It is a favourite station for anglers. At an early period it became an occasional residence of the kings of Scotland, and is the scene of the poem of James I., called *Pebbis to the Play*. The principal building is the Chambers Institute, a handsome castellated edifice in the High Street, which was presented to his native town by the well-known publisher of that name, to be used for purposes of social improvement.

In the neighbourhood of Peebles there are a number of fine seats, among which may be named Stobo (Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart.), Dalwick House (Sir J. Nasmyth, Bart.), Haystoun (Sir Robert Hay, Bart.), Netherurd (John White, Esq.), Rachan House (J. Tweedie, Esq.)

The Vale of the Tweed, both above and below Peebles, contained a chain of strong castles to serve as a defence against the incursions of English marauders. *Nidpath Castle*, one of the most entire of these, is situated about a mile west from Peebles, on a rock projecting over the north bank of the Tweed.

Four miles distant, at Lyne, are the remains of a Roman camp. In the vale of Manor, near Peebles, may still be seen the cottage and grave of David Ritchie, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Black Dwarf.

A line of rail connects Peebles with the two manufacturing towns of Innerleithen and Galashiels, by which means the tourist may follow the banks of the Tweed all the way to its junction with the Gala. Thence he may continue his journey to Melrose. About a mile from Innerleithen is *Traquair House*, the seat of the Stenarts, Earls of Traquair, and said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, part of it having been built about 1000 years ago. The house is a fine example of an old Scottish baronial residence, with steep roof and turreted corners. At the head of an avenue, forming the southern approach, there is an old gateway ornamented by figures of the old bears which form the supporters of the family arms. In the neighbourhood are



*The Pinn*, the seat of the family of Horsburgh, and *The Glen* (Charles Tennent, Esq.), the scene of "Lucy's Flittin'." About a mile eastwards is the manufacturing village of Walkerburn; and two miles below (four from Innerleithen) is Elibank Tower, famous for the story of "Muckle-mou'd Meg." Nearer to Galashiels are *Ashiestiel*, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott, where he wrote parts of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* and *Marmion*, and *Yair*, the seat of the Pringles of Whytbank. When nearly opposite Ashiestiel the line leaves the valley of the Tweed, and crosses over by Clovenfords and Torwoodlee to the vale of the Gala, joining the Waverley Route a mile above Galashiels.

GALASHIELS\* is situated on the banks of the Gala, a river celebrated by Burns, about a mile above its junction with the Tweed, and four from Melrose. It is now one of the most thriving seats of the Scottish woollen manufacture.

#### Address.

This interesting village is situated 37 miles to the south of Edinburgh, and is easily reached by railway. It contains two good hotels, where vehicles and refreshments may be obtained :

\* The county town of *Selkirk* is situated about five miles to the south of Galashiels, a little below the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow. It contains several large woollen mills. Close by is *The Haining*, the ancient family seat of the Pringles of Clifton. There is a coach twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday) from the County Hotel to St. Mary's Loch, in connection with those from Moffat, which meet at Tibbie Shiels' Inn. In the neighbourhood are *Philiphugh* (Sir John Murray, Bart.), *Yair* (Alexander Pringle, Esq.), and *Bowhill* (the Duke of Buccleuch). Beyond this, on the north bank of the Yarrow, is the farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born (1771). Looking across to the other side of the river—

"We pass where Newark's stately tower  
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower."

The battle of Philiphugh, between Leslie and Montrose, was fought on the plain on the northern side of the Ettrick, 18th September 1645.

Those who pursue the coach road up Yarrow to St. Mary's Loch pass the village of Yarrowford (above which is *Broadmeadows*), Hangingshaw Castle, Deuchar Tower, the village of Yarrow, and Mount-banger, for some years the residence of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Near this is the Gordon Arms Inn. About a mile to the south of the inn is the homestead of Altrive Lake (now called Eldin Hope), where the Ettrick Shepherd resided till his death (1835). (Distance from Selkirk 12 miles.)

—The George, and Abbey. From the railway station it is only a five minutes' walk to the famous Abbey, founded by David I. at the beginning of the twelfth century, and rebuilt in the reign of Robert the Bruce. The architecture of this beautiful fabric is a mixture of the Flamboyant and florid Gothic, somewhat the same as that exhibited in some of the continental cathedrals. It is remarkable for the beauty and delicacy of its ornamental work, much of which, owing to the hardness of the stone, retains its original sharpness. There is a small fee of 4d. each charged for admission.

The *entrance* is by a wooden gate, where probably stood the chief or western portal. This admits us to the nave with its two aisles, the latter being divided into small chapels, lighted by richly traceried windows. Externally these windows are supported by buttresses, ornamented with niches, pinnacles, and numerous figures, including the Virgin and Child, and Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.

The *Transept* is a beautiful portion of the building, having on the right a richly ornamented doorway, above which rises the very perfect south window, a work in the best style of florid tracery. Within the south transept access is given to the triforium galleries and belfry by a small door, over which may be seen a shield with compasses and fleur-de-lis, indicating the profession and nation of John Morow, the master-mason of the Abbey. Within the small aisle opposite are the tombs of Michael Scott the famous wizard, and Sir Ralph Eure or Ivers, the latter of whom was killed at the battle of Ancrum Muir in 1545.

The *Choir*, which is built in the form of a Greek cross, is surmounted by the original fretted stone roof, covered with tracery. On the site of the high altar a small stone indicates the spot where the heart of King Robert the Bruce is interred, while on either side are the tombs of Alexander II., and James, second Earl of Douglas, the hero of Otterbourne. Of the three windows by which it is lighted, the finest is the eastern, 57 feet high by 28 wide, which is divided by four tall mullions, interlaced by tracery of such delicacy that it has been compared to an imitation of wicker work :—

“Thou would’st have thought some fairy’s hand  
Twixt poplars straight the osier wand  
In many a freaky knot had twined ;  
Then framed a spell when the work was done,  
And changed the willow wreaths to stone.”

The finest arches are situated at the north-east end of the church, the piers being composed of clustered shafts with beautifully sculptured capitals, thus alluded to in Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*—

“The keystone that locks each ribbed aisle,  
Is a fleur-de-lis or a quatrefeuille ;  
The corbels are carved grotesque and grim,  
And the pillars with cluster'd shafts so trim,  
With base and with capital flourish'd around,  
Seem bundles of lances which garlands have bound.”

By a Norman doorway in the north transept we are admitted into the *Sacristy*, where repose the remains of Queen Johanna, wife of Alexander II. and sister of Henry III. of England. From this we pass into the *Cloisters* by a door on the north-east end of the nave, being the same through which the monk in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* led William of Deloraine to the grave of Michael Scott. The outer side of this doorway is ornamented with an architrave of flowers and leaves so delicately chiselled that a straw can penetrate the interstices. Along the two remaining sides of the cloister, which originally formed a quadrangle, there are still some of the canopied sedilia, surmounted by a diaper frieze.

In the north transept there is a small-sized circular window, representing a crown of thorns ; and in the beautiful remaining fragment of the *North Aisle* may be seen a monumental stone erected in memory of the Kers (now Pringles) of Yair. The ruins are surrounded by an old churchyard, “where lie both great and small.” On the south side of the nave Sir David Brewster is buried.

Leaving the Abbey and returning to the village, a fine view of the Tweed may be obtained from the Weir Hill, at the back of the parish church. A little below this the river is crossed by a chain bridge for foot-passengers, which conducts to the village of Gattonside.

The Eildon Hills (the *Tremontium* of the Romans, so called from their three summits) rise with an easy ascent immediately to the south of Melrose. The highest is 1385 feet above the level of the sea. They may be reached by the Dingleton road, which diverges from Melrose at the railway station. This hill-road crosses Bowden Moor to Bowden village and church, where the Dukes of Roxburghe have their family burial-place.

## ABBOTSFORD,\*

the residence of the late Sir Walter Scott, and now the property of James R. Hope Scott, Esq., Q.C., is situated three miles to the west of Melrose, on the south side of the Tweed, which at this place makes a beautiful sweep around the declivity. The entrance is by a porchway, adorned with petrified stags' horns. The hall is panelled with richly-carved oak from the palace of Dunfermline, and the roof consists of pointed arches of the same material. Round the cornice there is a line of richly blazoned coats-armorial, belonging to the principal old border families. The floor is of black and white marble from the Hebrides, and the walls are hung with ancient armour. Adjoining the entrance-hall is the armoury, which runs quite across the house, and communicates with the drawing-room on the one side and the dining-room on the other.

The drawing-room is a lofty saloon, with wood of cedar. Its antique ebony furniture, carved cabinets, etc., are all of beautiful workmanship.

The dining-room is a very handsome apartment, containing a fine collection of pictures; the most interesting of which are the head of Queen Mary in a charger, the day after she was beheaded, and full-length portraits of Lord Essex, Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse, Charles II., and Charles XII. of Sweden; and among several family pictures, one of Sir Walter's great-grandfather, who allowed his beard to grow after the execution of Charles I. The breakfast-parlour is a small apartment, overlooking the Tweed on the one side, and facing the hills of Ettrick and Yarrow on the other. It contains a collection of water-colour drawings, chiefly by Turner, and Thomson of Duddingston, being the designs for the illustrated edition of Scott's *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*.

The library, the largest apartment, has an elegant roof of carved oak, chiefly designed from models taken from Roslin

\* Admission to Abbotsford House, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (except Sunday), in February and March, thereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays. Parties must not exceed ten at one time. Applications for larger excursion parties to be addressed to Mr. Clabaux. This being a private residence there is no stated gratuity, but the usual charge is 1s. for single visitors, and 6d. each for parties of six.

Chapel. The collection of books amounts to many thousand volumes, many of them extremely rare and valuable. From the library there is a communication with the *Study*, where may be seen the small writing-table and plain arm-chair used by the great author. Round three sides there is a light gallery, which opens to a private staircase, by which he could descend from his bedroom unobserved. From this room we enter a small closet, containing the body-clothes worn by Sir Walter previous to his decease.

A little to the east of Abbotsford, below the junction of the Gala, is the vale of the Alwyn or Elwand Water, the supposed "Glendearg" of *The Monastery*.

#### Dryburgh Abbey.

This interesting abbey was founded about the year 1150, during the reign of David I., by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Lauderdale, constable of Scotland. It is situated four miles to the east of Melrose, upon a richly wooded haugh, round which the Tweed makes a circuitous sweep. The site is supposed originally to have been a place of Druidical worship. Like Melrose, it consists of a church and an adjoining monastery. They are both built of the same stone, possessing the remarkable property of hardening with age. The architecture is of various periods, and displays both the Norman and Early English arch. The principal remains of the church are—the western gable of the nave, the chapter-house, and St. Moden's Chapel, the ends of the transept, and part of the choir and monastery. Opposite the door by which tourists are introduced\* to the ruins is a yew-tree as old as the abbey. A double circle on the floor of the chapter-house marks the burial-place of the founder. St. Catherine's circular window, 12 feet in diameter, and much overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature in this part of the ruins. The nave of the church is 190 feet long by 75 broad, and under the high altar James Stuart (of the Darnley family), the last abbot, is buried. The refectory, or great dining-room of the monks, occupied the whole front of the abbey facing the

\* The custodian lives at the entrance, where a visitors' book is kept. The charge for showing the ruins is 1s. for a party not exceeding three, and above that number at the rate of 4d. each.



nouth, and was 100 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 60 feet high. Beneath it are the wine and almonry cellars.

St. Mary's Aisle, at once the most beautiful and interesting part of the ruin, contains the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, who was interred here, 26th September 1832, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors, the Haliburtons of Newmains, at one time proprietors of the abbey. On either side are the tombs of his wife and eldest son. His son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, was also buried in the same place in 1854. The same aisle is the place of sepulture of the Erskines of Shieldfield and the Haigs of Bemerside. In St. Moden's Chapel lie several members of the Buchan family, ancestors of the present proprietors of the Dryburgh estate.

In the immediate vicinity of the abbey is the mansion-house of Dryburgh, surrounded by stately trees. In a house within the grounds once resided Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, two eminent Scottish divines, with whom originated the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland. On a rocky eminence overlooking the river is a rude colossal statue of the patriot Wallace. A few miles down the Tweed is Mertoun House, the seat of Lord Polwarth.

#### JEDBURGH,

[Hotels: Spread Eagle; Royal.]

the county town of Roxburghshire, lies to the S.E. of Melrose, 19 miles by rail, and 12 by the coach-road. It is a place of antiquity, the old village of Jedworth having been founded by Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarn, A.D. 845, and its castle is mentioned in the earliest Scottish annals. It was the chief town in the Middle Marches.

The town has of late undergone great improvement; it has been well drained, and supplied with excellent water, and the old buildings pulled down to make way for new, and in many instances elegant, structures, such as the Commercial Bank.

The Abbey, founded and endowed by David I. in 1118 or 1147 for Augustine friars from Beauvais, near Paris, occupies an elevated position in the town, on the bank of the river Jed.

In common with other monasteries on the Border, it suffered severely in the English invasions, and was for two hours exposed

to the artillery of the Earl of Surrey, who besieged Jedburgh in the reign of Henry VIII. At the Reformation the abbey and lands were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, and they are now possessed by his descendant, the Marquis of Lothian. In an architectural point of view the building is interesting (like the neighbouring Abbey of Kelso) for the mixed character of its arches and a beautifully interlaced arcade. The principal entrance is by the beautiful Norman door, which is ornamented with a profusion of zig-zag mouldings, supported on slender shafts. The sides of the gable are protected by two Norman buttresses, and the summit is pierced by a St. Catherine's wheel, or rose window, in the Flamboyant style. The clerestory consists of thirty-six beautifully pointed windows. At the south-east extremity of the nave is the burial-place of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, who was a native of Jedburgh, and of his wife Lady Stratheden. The north transept, which is the only one remaining, seems to have been rebuilt during the period of Middle Pointed architecture, and is still entire. Above the great north window are the arms of the Kerrs, the bailies of the Abbey, whose burial-place is in this part of the church. The oldest tombstone is dated 1524. The southern door, between the central tower and Lord Campbell's vault, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

The eastern extremity or apse is entirely destroyed, and the site of the altar is occupied by a pretentious monumental tomb. At this spot Alexander III. was married to Yolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux (1285), in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of French and Scottish nobility.

The small chapel adjoining the Norman door, on the south side, was formerly the parish school, where Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*, received part of his education. Here we are under the great tower, 80 feet square and 120 high, rising upon four circular arches, which may be ascended by a narrow stair in the south-east corner. This tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Jed, and the Cheviot Hills, which divide Scotland from England.

In the neighbourhood of Jedburgh are *Ferniehirst Castle*, from which the Marquis of Lothian takes his title as a British Peer; *Ancrum House* (Sir William Scott, Bart.); *Mount Teviot*

(Marquis of Lothian) ; Crailing, the seat of the Cranstouns ; and Bonjedward Bank (Major Pringle). Near this is the Roman causeway called Watling Street, which is still in a good state of preservation, and passes about two miles from the town.

From the top of the neighbouring hill called *The Duntun*, which is about 1081 feet high, there is a fine prospect of the whole valley of the Jed, and nearly the whole of Teviotdale, in the midst of which is situated the thriving manufacturing town of

#### HAWICK,

whose population (about 8000) are principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Hawick is Branksome Tower, the principal scene of Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and once a residence of the Barons of Buccleuch.

In the same neighbourhood, eastwards, are Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto (the policies of which are open every day except Sunday), and the village of Denholm, where Layden the poet was born.

#### KELSO.

[Hotels: The Cross Keys ; Queen's Head.]

This town occupies a beautiful situation on the margin of the Tweed, opposite its junction with the Teviot, 15 miles eastwards of Melrose, and 52 from Edinburgh.

The Abbey, standing alone, like some antique Titan predominating over the dwarfs of a later world, was begun in 1128—and so far completed as to receive the tomb of the founder's son, Earl Henry of Northumberland, in 1152. As a specimen of architecture it is partly Norman and partly Early Pointed. The form is that of a Greek cross, with the peculiar feature of having its head at the western extremity. A massive square tower rises over the axis, resting on four lofty centred arches, supported by tall piers of clustered columns. The entrance to the north transept is much admired. The abbey was reduced to its present ruinous state by the English, under the Earl of Hertford, in 1545, and the only parts remaining are the walls of the transepts, the centre tower and west end, and a small part of the choir. The lands and possessions of Kelso Abbey were

conferred upon Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, by whose descendant, the Duke of Roxburghe, they are still enjoyed.

*Floors*, the seat of this nobleman, occupies a terraced lawn on the north bank of the Tweed, one mile westwards, and is one of the finest baronial edifices in Scotland. The Park is extensive and finely wooded. A holly marks the spot where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh (A.D. 1460). Admission may be obtained to the grounds and gardens on Wednesdays, by application at the office of the National Bank of Scotland. The ruins of *Roxburghe Castle*, an early bulwark of the Border, are situated on the south side of the Tweed, on a neck of land between the Tweed and the Teviot.

The railway station is a quarter of a mile from the town, near which a turn of the road below Maxwelllough affords one of the most picturesque views of Kelso, including the river Tweed, broadened into the dimensions almost of an estuary, and the bridge by which it is here crossed. On the south side appear the woods and mansion of Springwood (Sir George Douglas), while on the north side stands the town, with the ruins of the Abbey; the handsome modern residence of Ednam House (Mrs. Robertson); the elegant new Episcopal Chapel; the Free Church, with its conspicuous spire; the rich background of wooded heights, with Home Castle and the summits of the Eildons in the distance. The bridge is an elegant structure, consisting of five semi-elliptical arches, each 72 feet span, erected by Rennie, the architect of the Waterloo Bridge in London. The museum and library, situated on the Terrace, are open free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and well worthy of a visit.

There are numerous fine seats in the neighbourhood of Kelso.

At the mouth of the Tweed, on a gentle declivity, is situated the ancient burgh of

#### BERWICK-ON-TWEED,

[Hotels: King's Arms; Red Lion; Salmon. 53 miles from Edinburgh; 67 from Newcastle.]

which, having long maintained an independent position, was finally ceded to the English in 1482. Since then it has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming politically a distinct territory. The streets are spacious and well built, and the town

is surrounded by walls, which only of late ceased to be regularly fortified. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and justices; and returns two members to Parliament. The trade of the port is not considerable. The castle, celebrated in early history, is now a shapeless ruin. The town is entered by five gates, called respectively the English, Scotch, Cow-port, etc. The railway bridge, which spans the Tweed from the Castlehill to the line on the Tweedmouth'side, presents a most graceful appearance from its great height and airy structure.

At Reston, 11 miles north-west of Berwick, a branch line strikes off to St. Boswells, where it joins the Waverley route. About midway on this branch is the quiet town of DUNSE, supposed by some to have been the birthplace, in 1274, of the celebrated scholar Duns Scotus, whose *Quartum Librum Sententiarum* is one of the earliest specimens of black letter typography (1474). In the neighbourhood may be seen a remarkably fine specimen of an ancient British stronghold, called Edin's Hall, a supposed corruption of Odin's hauld.

Three miles to the north of Reston are the ruins of Coldingham Abbey, a remnant of early semi-Norman architecture. Near this, on the coast, is St. Abb's Head, a rugged promontory, on which there is a lighthouse. Perhaps no part of the British coast has afforded a richer treat to geologists than that lying between St. Abb's Head and Dunbar, over the whole of which Hutton and Playfair and Sir James Hall frequently wandered, and from which some of their favourite theories are derived. The coast is particularly striking at the promontory, deriving its name from Fast Castle, the "Wolf's Crag" of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, an ancient baronial fortress built upon the very point of the headland. The rocks here are the resort of numberless sea-fowl, and the dizzy heights are occasionally scaled in order to secure the eggs of the birds. Another of these geological phenomena is a remarkable ravine called the Peatha, a few miles westwards, over which the celebrated bridge of the same name was thrown in 1786. This singular structure is 123 feet in height, 300 feet in length, and 16 feet wide. The spot was aptly described in one of Oliver Cromwell's despatches as a place "where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way."



## STIRLING AND THE NORTH.

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PROCEEDING from Edinburgh by this favourite route, the railway about eight miles westwards crosses the Almond Water by a fine viaduct, and there enters Linlithgowshire. To the right are seen the grounds of Newliston; and a short distance beyond a glance is obtained of the ruins of Niddry Castle, where Queen Mary passed her first night after her escape from Lochleven Castle. At the distance of 17 miles from Edinburgh, we reach the county town of

### LINLITHGOW,

an old burgh, situated on the margin of a small lake, and famous for its old Palace, a favourite residence of the Stewart kings, and the birthplace of the unfortunate Queen Mary. It was in the adjoining church of St. Michael's that James IV. saw the apparition which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden Field; and from a house in the town, now removed, David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray as he was passing through. Linlithgow was of old celebrated for its wells; one of which, of elaborate form, stands in front of the town-house. The railway crosses the Avon valley by a viaduct, and enters Stirlingshire at Polmont Junction. Callander House, formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, is passed on the left; and in its vicinity may be seen portions of the interesting Roman antiquity called "Graham's Dyke," or wall of Antoninus. We next reach

### FALKIRK,

a town of ancient origin, surrounded by extensive ironworks, and noted for its great cattle-markets or *trysts*. Proceeding onwards we reach Larbert, in the parish church of which, Bruce,

the Abyssinian traveller, is interred. A few miles farther is Bannockburn, the scene of the famous battle fought at the beginning of the 14th century between Edward I. of England and Robert the Bruce of Scotland. Shortly after, we reach

## STIRLING.

[Hotels: Golden Lion; Royal; Carmichael's Temperance.]

This ancient town is situated on a gradually sloping rocky ridge near the river Forth, and nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Its castle, renowned in the history of the country, is placed on the brow of the ridge overlooking the Carae of Stirling, and is approached from the railway station by the main street, running up the back of the ridge to the esplanade. Here, on the south side, a beautiful new cemetery has been laid out, containing statues of Knox, Henderson, and other Reformers. Crossing the drawbridge, and passing below the Overport, we reach the upper square. Stopping here for a few minutes to admire the *Palace*, built by James V., of polished stone, relieved by grotesque figures and other ornamental work, we pass through a narrow passage at the side of the chapel royal (now used as a store-room and armoury), to an interesting building on the rampart, containing a room named after the Earl of Douglas, from a well-known incident in Scottish history.

The view from the battlements is beautiful and extensive, especially at a small opening in the parapet-wall termed "The Lady's Lookout," where we have spread out before us the vale of Menteith on the west, bounded by the Highland mountains. The view to the north and east comprehends the Ochil Hills and the windings of the Forth. The Campsie Hills close the southern prospect, and from the town, at our feet, the turnpike road guides the eye to the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Wallace Monument, and Bridge of Allan.

Underneath the exterior wall, on the west of the castle, a road, called Ballangeich, furnished the fictitious name adopted by James V. in his various disguised adventures.

The castle is surrounded by a well-made walk, called the "*Back Walk*," which is so picturesque that it is well to follow it from its commencement. Parts of the old town-wall may

still be seen here, and also the Trades or Guild Hall, founded by "Robert Spettall, taylor to King James IV." Near this is a quaint building called COWANE'S HOSPITAL, surmounted by a turret steeple. In the same vicinity stands the GREYFRIARS or FRANCISCAN CHURCH (now called East and West Churches), erected in 1494 by James IV., with some additions to the eastern portion by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle of the cardinal. This church is a fine specimen of the later pointed Gothic, and a type of architecture peculiar to Scotland. Within its walls the Earl of Arran, while regent of the kingdom, abjured Romanism, and the coronation of the youthful James VI. took place in the choir; on which latter occasion John Knox preached the coronation sermon. The massive Gothic columns of the interior remain intact, and the external walls are in good preservation. The transept was lately restored by Mr. Rothead of Glasgow. Ebenezer Erskine, founder of the Secession Church of Scotland, and whose mausoleum may be seen in front of the church in St. John Street, was one of its ministers.

It was of old the fashion for the neighbouring nobles and gentry to have their city mansions in provincial towns like Stirling, and such was the distinguished use of many of the buildings now devoted to humbler occupants. Argyle's Lodging (Broad Street), the most conspicuous of these mansions, stands on the east side of the Castle Wynd, and is now used as a military hospital. It belonged to the accomplished poet Sir William Alexander, who in the reign of Charles I. was created Earl of Stirling, and afterwards to the Argyle family, who substituted their arms for those of the Alexanders. Here Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., enjoyed the hospitality of the Marquis of Argyle, who little thought that his royal guest was a few years later to send him to the scaffold. On the opposite side of the street a new building occupies the site of the house of the famous George Buchanan the historian. At the head of Broad Street stand the ruins of a curious old building called MAR'S WORK, so named after the Earl of Mar, then regent, who died before the building was completed. In the centre are the royal arms of Scotland, and on the projecting towers, on each side, those of the regent and his countess.

In the neighbourhood of Stirling there are some fine seats, including Polmaise Castle; Powis, Boquhann, Meiklewood, and

Leckie Houses; Gartier, Cardross, Craigforth, Kilbryde Castle, Larbert House, and Dunmore.

One of the most interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood of Stirling is Cambuskenneth Abbey, a fine specimen of the Early English or first pointed Gothic, though the tower, which is the only part remaining entire, is of a more heavy, massive, and Norman-looking character. On a spot near the high altar, pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of James III. and his Queen, an elegant modern tomb has been erected by her present Majesty.

The distance of Cambuskenneth from Stirling is only about a mile and a half by the ferry over the river Forth.

#### THE WALLACE MONUMENT.

The abbey before mentioned gives its name to the neighbouring cluster of rocks called the Abbey Craig, which rises to a height of 560 feet. The beauty of the situation and its vicinity to the scene of Wallace's first victory over the English, suggested it as a fitting site for the monument to the Scottish hero, which now crowns the cliff in the form of a lofty baronial tower. The monument, which was designed by Mr. Rothead of Glasgow, is 220 feet in height, and is surmounted by an open crown. It may be ascended by an open winding staircase; but those who do not relish the cork-screw process of ascent will be sufficiently rewarded by the view from the base.

#### STIRLING TO CASTLE CAMPBELL, RUMELING BRIDGE, AND KINROSS, BY DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY.

This pleasant digressive tour introduces the stranger to the scenery of the Devon Valley and Ochil Hills, the nearest of which is Dunmyat. At a distance these mountains look like lofty mounds, as uniform as if they were artificially raised and smoothened, and destitute of breaks and variety of scenery. But they are in reality cut by deep clefts, so narrow as not to be visible at a distance.

At Alloa\* we branch off northwards by the manufacturing villages

\* ALLOA, the chief town of the county of Clackmannan, is a seaport, possessed of considerable trade and manufactures, and a hereditary fame for the brewing of good ale. Close by are the modern mansion of Alloa House (Earl of Kellie), and the remains of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Mar. The square tower of Clackmannan, which stands conspicuously on the summit of a hill two miles from Alloa, claims association with the great

## 46 CASTLE CAMPBELL—THE RUMBLING BRIDGE.

of Tilllicoultry and Alva, and at a distance of other 3 miles reach the village of DOLLAR, noted for its academy, founded by the late John Macnab. In its vicinity is one of the most picturesque ruins in Scotland—

### CASTLE CAMPBELL,

an old fortress of the Argyll family, which occupies a peculiar situation on the top of a high and almost insulated rock. The pathway by which it is approached commences about half-a-mile to the northward of the village, and after describing the circuit of the glen terminates at the entrance of the rocky defile.

Part of the castle has an air of strength, but other portions are light and decorated, and there is a noble hall with ribbed vaulting. The castle suffered for its ownership in the great civil war, both on account of the animosity of Montrose, and possibly also resentment for the destruction of the "*bonnie House o' Airlie*. It is now the property of James Orr, Esq.

Four miles east of Dollar is the romantic spot called

### THE RUMBLING BRIDGE,

where there is a good and comfortable hotel.

This scene takes its name from a small narrow arch, without a parapet, which will be seen under the expanding arch of the new bridge, as if it had been dropped into the cleft. The ravine over which it is thrown is covered with creeping plants and shrubs, kept green by the spray of the stream which raves below, and farther down makes the celebrated Falls of Devon. The first but least effective of these is "The Devil's Mill," which may be reached by a footpath among the trees, commencing close to the inn. Its principal feature is a general hurry skurry of water among the rocks, causing that thumping sound which is generally heard in a mill.

About a mile below this is *The Cauldron Linn*, a very striking waterfall, and one of the finest in Scotland. At two bounds the river clears its way from the range of the Ochil chain into the vale below. Standing near the edge of the upper fall, we look through a narrow opening in the rock into the valley below, where the river is seen meandering calm and tranquil, as if it had madly leaped no barriers, and no rocks impeded its course. "The clear winding Devon" has been celebrated by Burns in a beautiful lyric.

A short distance from the Rumbling Bridge is Aldie Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercers of Aldie, now represented by Lady Lonsdowne, the youngest daughter of the late Baroness Keith.

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King Robert Bruce. Farther east is Tulliallan Castle (Lady Villiers). The distance by land from Alloa to Stirling Bridge is only six miles, while by water it is twelve. A little to the westward of Alloa is Tullibody House, the birthplace of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby.



## KINROSS AND LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

Those who are interested in the scenes connected with the unfortunate Queen Mary may be pleased to continue the journey from Rumbling Bridge to Kinross and Lochleven Castle, a distance of seven miles, occupying about twenty minutes.

At Kinross there is a good hotel (Kirkland's), and small boats may be hired for visiting the ruins of Lochleven Castle, which are situated on an island about half-a-mile from the shore. This castle is of great antiquity, but it derives its chief interest from having been the place of Queen Mary's imprisonment, the story of which is given, with all the embellishments of romance, by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *The Abbot*.

When the Queen accomplished her escape the boat in which she sailed is said to have gone ashore on the lands of Coldon, at the south side of the lake, whence she was conducted by Lord Seton to Niddry Castle, near Linlithgow. The keys of the castle, which were thrown into the lake, were found many years afterwards, and presented to the Earl of Morton.

Lochleven is celebrated for its trout, and the right of fishing, with the use of a boat, may be obtained on application.

## LAKE MENTEITH AND ABERFOYLE.

Another interesting excursion may be made from Stirling to Lake Menteith and Aberfoyle. Those desirous of only visiting the lake leave the railway at Port of Menteith station, 12½ miles from Stirling. The station for those going direct to Aberfoyle is Bucklyvie, 15½ miles from Stirling.

At Port of Menteith, 3¼ miles from the railway station, there is a good hotel, where taking boat, the tourist will probably first land on the island of Talla, or "The Earl," containing the ruins of the feudal fortalice of the great Earls of Menteith.

The more interesting island is that called *Inch-mahome*, or the *Isle of Rest*, with its monastic ruins. This island is traditionally connected with the young Princess Mary, who was conveyed hither after the battle of Pinkie; and a summer-house and hawthorn-tree are shown near the margin of the lake, as objects in which she took delight.

On leaving this lake we proceed on our way to Aberfoyle, 7 miles from the Bucklyvie station, and where there is a good hotel, "The Baillie Nicol Jarvie." At little more than a mile from the hotel, and close to the spot where the Duchray joins the Forth, stands the original Clachan. Here we reach the famous pass of Aberfoyle, now traversed by an excellent road.

This road is continued westwards along the margins of LOCHS ABER and CHOW, to Stronachlachar, at the head of Loch Katrina.

STIRLING TO CALLANDER AND THE TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE,  
AND LOCH LOMOND.

On leaving Stirling by this route we cross the Carse of Stirling, through which meanders the river Forth, and obtain on one side a fine view of the Highland mountains, and on the other of the Wallace Monument and Abbey Craig. Shortly we reach the Bridge of Allan, a favourite watering-place, occupying a fine sunny situation on the side of a hill overlooking the vale of Stirling. It contains two excellent hotels, a pump-room, and hydropathic establishment, also numerous lodging-houses. The water for which it is famous is of a saline nature. It flows cold from the spring, but is generally drunk hot. The surrounding country is beautiful, and there are numerous gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, including Westerton House (Col. Sir J. Alexander); Airthrey Castle (Lord Abercromby); and Keir (the seat of the Stirling-Maxwell family).

Passing a tunnel through the grounds of Kippenross, we reach the old cathedral town of

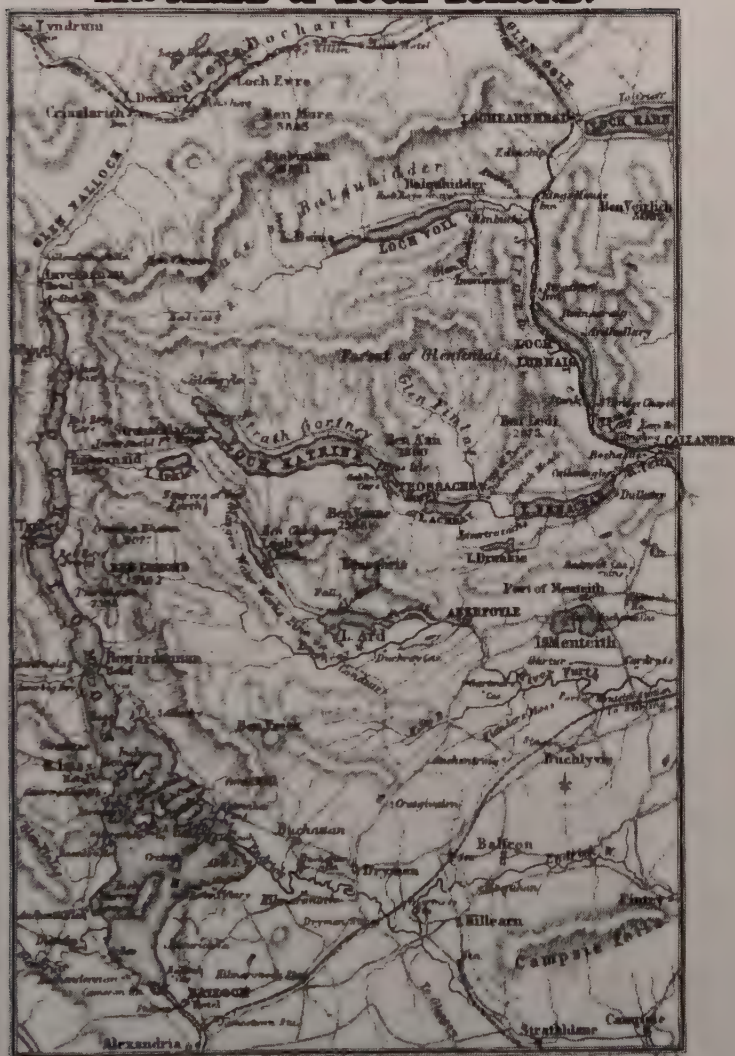
## DUNELANE,

picturesquely situated on the banks of the river Allan. Its Cathedral is one of the few fine specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland, and although wanting the elaborate decoration of Melrose or Roslin, it excels both in beauty of proportion and force of moulding. The western window, the beautiful little window in the gable, and the arcading of the triforium, are especially noteworthy. The tower is evidently the oldest part, having decided marks of Norman work. Some of the prebends' stalls and other pieces of carved work have been preserved, and there are some interesting monuments.

One of the prelates of this see was the celebrated Archbishop Leighton, who left his library to the clergy of the diocese. From the back of the excellent hotel which is to be found here, the tourist may enjoy a romantic walk on the banks of the river Allan, and through the grounds of Kippenross (John Stirling, Esq.), to the Bridge of Allan.

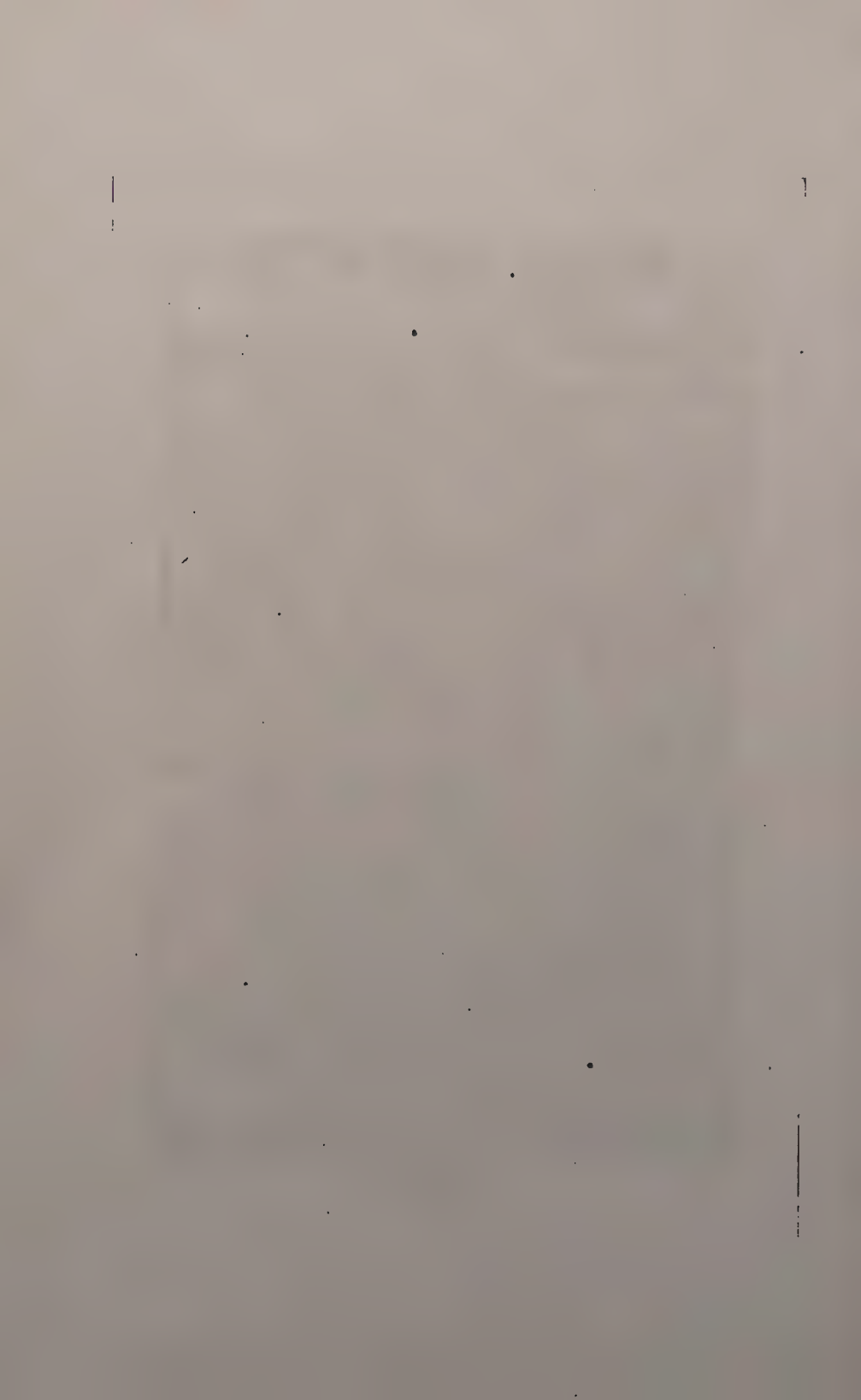
Passing from this to the river Teith, we enter more particularly on the scenery of the "*Lady of the Lake*," commencing fitly with the old village of DUNE, where the Teith is spanned

# TROSACHS & LOCH LOMOND.



Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5

A. & C. Black, Edinburgh.



by a noble bridge—the work of Robert Spital, tailor to the queen of James IV. Above the bridge rise the towers of Murdoch of Albany's stronghold, roofless and ruinous, but still a majestic pile, with its two massive square towers, and high embattled walls. Most striking of all is its commanding site upon the steep banks of the river Teith.

About a mile to the north-west of Doune is Doune Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Moray. Proceeding along the northern bank of the Teith, the mountains Uam Var, Stuck-a-chroan, and Ben-voirlach, are seen on the north, and on the opposite side we pass successively Lanrick Castle, Cambusmore (where Sir Walter Scott spent several summers), and the Gart. Just before arriving at Callander there may be seen, a little way *on the left* of the eastern station, a grassy embankment, covered with trees, supposed to be the remains of a Roman Camp. An excellent hotel (The Dreadnought) is close to the station, and M'Gregor's is not far distant.

#### CALLANDER

is a moderately-sized village, surrounded by several modern villas. To the tourist it forms a very convenient centre for excursions in this district.

An agreeable ramble of a few hours may be made to the Falls of Bracklinn, situated about two miles to the north-east of the village, and consisting of a series of shelving rapids and dark linn, formed by the river Kelty, which leaps from a considerable bank of red sandstone, among great masses of stone.

"There, gathering triple force, rapid and deep,  
It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders through."

A longer excursion may be made by railway, through the Pass of Leny, to Loch Lubnaig, Lochearnhead, Balquhidder, and Killin. The line of railway is single, and of most picturesque construction. On leaving Callander it runs through the meadow land of Bochartle farm, where the waters from Lochs Venachar and Lubnaig unite and form the Teith. Here may be observed the ancient burying-ground of the Buchanans. On the right is Leny House (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq.) The line crosses the water, and passing under the road which leads to the Trossachs, runs close by the base of Benlèid. It then skirts the side of the famous Pass of Leny, one of those ravines by which alone, in olden times, the Highlands were accessible from the south. The stream is twice crossed by means of substantial bridges, from either side of which beautiful peeps of scenery may be obtained. A little onwards are the church-



yard and ruins of St. Bride's Chapel, and half-a-mile beyond we reach Loch Lubnaig, a fine sheet of water about five miles long and one broad. The mountain side is so very steep and rugged, that great difficulties were encountered in forming the railway, and at some places arms of the loch had to be passed—not, as is often the case, by means of bridges, but by embankments raised in the water.

After leaving Loch Lubnaig we pass along Strathyre, and cross the Balvaig stream, at the distance of 9 miles from Callander. Farther on, the foot of Glenbuckie is seen, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Strathyre village we pass King's House Inn, where, looking westwards, we obtain a view of the Braes of Balquhiddy, and the old church where Rob Roy is buried. The line passes Lochearnhead at a distance of some 500 or 600 yards from the excellent hotel, and as it is formed upon the slope of the hill at a great height, a good view of Loch Earn is obtained, stretching to the east.

On leaving Lochearnhead we pass through a wild and desolate-looking valley called Glen Ogle. The glen is narrow, and a mountain stream, fed by numberless accessories, brawls along the deep chasm. The railway is constructed upon the side of the mountain, at the height of 300 or 400 feet above the level of the valley, by means of several heavy cuttings and viaducts. One of these has twelve arches of 35 feet in height, with a span throughout of 80 feet, and very strong foundations; another viaduct is composed of three arches; and several smaller viaducts of one arch have been built for the purpose of allowing a passage to the mountain torrents, which, in stormy weather, come down with great fury. Strong retaining-walls have also been constructed; and nothing has been left undone which could add to the security of the line. At Killin Station (4 miles from KILLIN village) the line turns westwards up Glen Dochart to TYNDRUM, and here enters a wild country, eventually running down into Glenorchy by DALMALLY, whence the line is being continued by Bonaw and Taynult to OBAN. This is one of the most picturesque railway routes in the United Kingdom.

Continuing the Trossachs route from Callander by one of the coaches that runs on this much-frequented road, we proceed westwards by Kilmahog toll, where, taking the turning to the left, we cross the River Leny. The road beyond this winds along a spur of Benledi, on the top of which lies "Samson's Putting-stone," a large boulder, ready, apparently, to roll down at the slightest touch. On the neighbouring height of Dunmore are the remains of an old British fort.

In the hollow to the south, near the ruins of an old mill, is Coilantogle Ford, the spot where Roderick Dhu challenged Fitz-James to single combat:—

"See, here all vantageless I stand,  
 Armed like thyself with single brand ;  
 For this is Collantogle Ford,  
 And thou must keep thee with thy sword."

Shortly beyond this we reach Loch Venachar, a fine sheet of water, about five miles long, and a mile and a half broad. On the hillside at the west end of the loch may be seen Inver-trossachs shooting-lodge. In the hollow on the left of the road near this is Lanrick Mead, a flat meadow, which was the gathering ground of the Clan-Alpine. Half-a-mile farther we pass the Highland huts of Duncraggan, and the opening to the deer-forest of Glenfinlas, the property of the Earl of Moray. Close upon this is the bridge renowned from the simple couplet—

"And when the Brigg of Turk was won,  
 The headmost horseman rode alone."

Here we reach the margin of Loch Achray, where the scenery still preserves its gentle character—

"The rocks—the bosky thickets sleep,  
 So stilly in thy bosom deep ;"

Shortly after, the road makes a sudden bend, disclosing the spur of the mountain which forms the entrance to the Trossachs ; and a little beyond this, a slight deviation from the road at an old oak-tree brings us in front of the Trossachs Hotel, an elegant castellated building.

THE TROSSACHS extend from this to Loch Katrine, forming a wildering scene of mountains, rocks, and woods. Near the entrance of the gorge, the spot is pointed out where Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey."

At the distance of a mile or so from the Trossachs Hotel Loch Katrine comes in sight—

"With promontory, creek, and bay,  
 And mountains, that like giants stand,  
 To sentinel enchanted land."

In a sheltered bay, at this end of the lake, a neat rustic pier has been erected for the accommodation of the steamer passengers.

Embarking here, we sail close by the island—

"Where for retreat in dangerous hour  
 Some chief had framed a rustic bower"—

and soon after obtain a complete view of Benvenue, which rises

on the south to the height of 2386 feet, "throwing down upon the lake"

"Crag, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hur'd,  
The fragments of an earlier world."

The side of this mountain is broken by numerous corries and crags, which, softened by distance, are blended with the luxuriant herbage; and Coir-nan-Uriscen, the *dread Goblin's Cave* of the "Lady of the Lake," seems but a gentle opening in the sloping ridge.

Near the west end of the loch is the commencement of the aqueduct by which the water of Loch Katrine is conveyed to Glasgow. Looking farther westwards from this point we see Glengyle, an old possession of the MacGregor family. At the west end of the lake is the pier of Stronachlachar, where passengers disembark and proceed by coach through Glen Arklet to Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, a distance of 5 miles; but, as the road is hilly, pedestrians, unencumbered with luggage, may as speedily walk the distance.

At Inversnaid a short time may be agreeably spent in visiting the waterfall formed by the river Arklet, and crossed by a slender foot-bridge, the scene of Wordsworth's "Highland Girl." A path leads up the water-side to a large boulder, from which there is a beautiful view of Loch Lomond.

At the pier of Inversnaid we meet the Loch Lomond steamer, and proceed either up or down the loch according to our arrangement of route.

### LOCH LOMOND

is undoubtedly the finest of Scottish lakes. Its length is about 23 miles; breadth, where greatest, 5 miles, from which it gradually grows narrower, till it terminates in a prolonged stripe of water. The depth varies considerably; south of Luss it is rarely more than 20 fathoms; in the northern part it ranges from 60 to 100, and in the deepest places it never freezes. The steamer starts on its course from Balloch at the southern extremity of the loch, which is 20 miles from Glasgow, and 6 from Dumbarton. From thence it sails northwards, calling at the various piers on the shores, and threading its way among

"Those emerald isles, which calmly sleep  
On the blue bosom of the deep"—

the first and largest of the latter being Inch Murrin, which is preserved as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose.

On the eastern shore, opposite the islands, may be seen the conical hill of Duncruin, Ross Priory (Sir George Leith), and Buchanan House (the seat of the Duke of Montrose).

After touching at the pier of BALMAHA, the steamer crosses to Luss, passing various islands, including Inchtavanach (Monks' Isle), from which there is one of the finest views of the loch.

Luss is a small village dependent on Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., whose seat of Rosadhu is in the neighbourhood. Near the village is Stronbrae, another fine point from which to obtain a view of the loch.

From Luss northwards the breadth of the lake gradually contracts, and the scenery becomes wilder. The steamer, recrossing to the other shore, passes the wooded promontory of Ross to ROW-ARDENNAN, the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond, which rises immediately behind the hotel. This famous mountain is 3192 feet in height, and the distance to the top is reckoned four miles. There is a path by which ponies can reach the summit. The view which is here obtained is one of the finest in Scotland, and comprehends the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, Arran and Bute, to the south; and the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh, to the east.

The steamer skirts the base of the mountain, where may be seen an arch-shaped cavern, named Rob Roy's Prison.

"Yea, slender aid from fancy's glass  
It needs, as round these shores we pass,  
'Mid glen and thicket dark, to scan  
The wild MacGregor's savage clan."

We now reach TARBET, the landing-place for those who wish to cross the isthmus to Arrochar and Loch Long, or to pursue the coach-road through Glencroe, *via* "Rest-and-be-Thankful," to Inverary. The large and well-conducted hotel stands a short way above the pier. Opposite is Inversnaid, where the passengers who have come thus far from the Trossachs, as already described, come on board, and about a mile above which is Rob Roy's Cave.

The upper reach of Loch Lomond is narrow, and hemmed in by lofty mountains. Three miles from the head is Eilan Vow, containing the remains of a stronghold of the clan Macfarlane. At the head of the loch passengers disembark at a small pier, whence they are conveyed by omnibus to

#### INVERARNAN HOTEL,

a distance of 2 miles, situated at the entrance of Glenfalloch, in the midst of what may well be termed "mountain and flood." Tourists returning by the steamer have time to ramble about here for a few hours.

From this station there are several coach routes through the Highlands, in connection with the steamer, as follows :—

1. To Ballachulish through Glencoe; 2. To Oban by Loch Awe;
3. To Aberfeldy by Killin and Loch Tay.

The first of these routes (through Glencoe to Ballachulish) is 48 miles in length, and traverses some of the wildest scenery in Scotland. The road stretches northwards by Crianlarich and Tyndrum, across the dreary deer-forest of Blackmount, and past the boggy muir of Rannoch, to King's House Hotel. Three miles on the right is the steep ascent called the DEVIL'S STAIRCASE, and here the tourist enters the famous GLENCOE.

After passing Invercoe House, the road for four miles skirts the banks of Loch Leven, a branch of Loch Linnhe, bounded by lofty mountains, and which, from its mouth to its farther extremity, is one succession of beautiful landscapes. Passing the slate-quarries, we reach

#### BALLACHULISH

with its fine new hotel, beautifully situated near the mouth of Loch Leven, and a few minutes' walk from the steamboat pier. This hotel forms a delightful halting-place, from which the tourist may proceed to Oban, or through the Caledonian Canal to Inverness.

The third route, alluded to above (viz., to Aberfeldy), diverges from the head of Glenfalloch at Crianlarich, and affords the tourist an opportunity of visiting the scenery of the district of Breadalbane, including Glen Dochart and Loch Tay, one of the most picturesque regions in Scotland.



## PERTHSHIRE

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Of all the counties of Scotland there is none so remarkable throughout for the beauty and variety of its scenery as Perthshire. Besides Perth proper, it comprehends the districts of Atholl, Breadalbane, Menteith, Strathearn, Stormont, Balquhider, Gowrie, and Rannoch, all of which were formerly Stewartries, under the hereditary jurisdiction of the great proprietors, many of whose descendants still remain. It abounds with lakes and rivers, which occupy extensive valleys lying between lofty mountains. The principal town is

### PERTH.

[Hotels: Royal George; Pople's British; Queen's; Salutation; Carmichael's Temperance; Exchange.]

Perth is a city of great antiquity, to which tradition assigns a Roman foundation. It was often the residence of the Scottish monarchs, and has been the scene of some remarkable historical events. It was here that James I., one of the wisest and best of Scottish kings, fell a victim to the jealousy of his own aristocracy. Here also occurred the mysterious Gowrie conspiracy. The town itself is not particularly attractive, and there are no very fine buildings. The County Hall, facing the Tay, contains some full-length portraits by Sir T. Lawrence. At the north end of George Street is a stone building, erected in honour of Provost Marshall, containing a Public Library and Museum of Antiquities.

The principal church is *St. John's*, one of the few remaining collegiate churches of the middle-pointed age. The demolition of ecclesiastical architecture which accompanied the Reformation commenced in this church, in consequence of a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry.

The river Tay is crossed at Perth by a handsome stone bridge of ten arches, from which a fine view is obtained. On either

side are the meadows, called *The Inches*, about a mile and a half each in circumference. On the northern of these the famous combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay) took place; a subject which forms an interesting passage in Sir Walter Scott's "*Fair Maid of Perth*." Here a statue to the late Prince Consort has been erected. A statue of Scott faces the Tay at the foot of the High Street.

Perth is principally attractive in its environs, which include MONCREIFFE and KINNOULL HILLS, both of which are accessible by carriage roads. The fertile Carse of Gowrie,—the Firth of Tay, with the populous town of Dundee,—and the beautiful valley of Strathearn, are distinctly seen from these eminences. Pennant calls this view "the glory of Scotland." At the foot of Kinnoull Hill is Kinfauns Castle, surrounded by natural and artificial beauties.

About 5 miles south-west of Perth are Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, and the "*Birks of Invermay*," celebrated in song. Scone Palace, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont, is 2½ miles from Perth, on the left bank of the Tay. It is a large modern castellated building, and is built upon the site of the ancient palace of the kings of Scotland. On the removal from Dunstaffnage of the famous Stone of Destiny, on which the Scottish monarchs were crowned, it was deposited in the adjoining Abbey of Scone, until removed by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still forms part of the coronation-chair of the British monarchs. There is nothing left of Scone Abbey but an old aisle, now used as a mausoleum, and containing a marble monument to the memory of the first Viscount Stormont.

Those who are interested in round towers will find a very fine specimen at Abernethy, a village 8½ miles from Perth, supposed to have been an ancient Pictish capital. The tower is 74 feet in height, and built of square stones and with careful masonry.

A favourite district of Perthshire is that surrounding

#### CRIEFF,

a small town, agreeably situated on the river Earn, 17 miles from Perth by rail, and the same distance by road. It may also be reached by a branch from Crieff Junction on the Caledonian

**Railway.** It contains a good hotel, the Drummond Arms; and there is a well-conducted hydropathic establishment in the vicinity. As the centre of a picturesque Highland country it is almost unsurpassed, and to the health-seeker it has the advantage of a dry pure air. "If," says Mr. Bryant, the well known American poet, "there are any who desire to pass the entire summer without the uncomfortable sensation of being too warm, I can conscientiously recommend to them a sojourn in this beautiful region."

The environs include numerous rich and beautiful policies, and the proprietors exhibit the most praiseworthy liberality in the admission of strangers. Among these is **DRUMMOND CASTLE**, the original seat of the noble family of Perth, situated three miles to the south, and one mile from the village of Muthill. This castle is an ancient building, to which enlargements and improvements have been made from time to time. It is celebrated for its *gardens*, which are laid out in terraces in the Dutch style. Another beautiful seat in the neighbourhood of Crieff is **OCHTERTYRE**, the property of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart. It is about two miles distant, and is approached by a fine avenue. Near the mansion there is a sheet of water, having on its banks a ruined fortress, erected in the 13th century by Comyn of Badenoch. The vale of the Turret exhibits a variety of romantic scenery, which has been rendered classical by the pen of Burns.

The other seats in the vicinity are Fern Tower (Lord Abercromby), Cultoquhey, Inchbrakie, Tulchan, Abercairney (Home Drummond Moray, Esq.), and Monzie Castle. The castle and collegiate church of Innerpeffray stand about three miles south-eastwards, and six miles westwards is the village of **COMRIE**, which has acquired a notoriety from being subject to earthquakes. From Comrie the tourist may visit Loch Earn, and at Lochearnhead join the railway from Callander to Killin.

An excursion often made from Crieff conducts the tourist to the Small Glen and Glen Almond, by Foulford Inn and Amulree. This is the spot alluded to by Wordsworth in his beautiful stanza:—

"In this still place, remote from men,  
Sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen"—

in reference to the tradition that a large stone in the valley covers the remains of the Scottish bard.

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Returning to Perth, and proceeding northwards by railway, we reach, at a distance of about 16 miles, the town of

#### DUNKELD,

where there are some excellent hotels, including the Birnam, at the station; Athole Arms, close to the bridge; and Royal, at the entrance to the Ducal grounds, and very comfortable.

The village of Birnam, consisting of a few houses, shops, and villas, in the vicinity of the railway station, forms a modern suburb to Dunkeld. In front of the hotel Birnam Hill rises to the height of 1580 feet, and a well-made road of three miles in length reaches nearly to the summit. Extensive views are obtained from this hill; but a more diversified prospect is got from the lower elevation of Craig-y-barns on the other side of the Tay.

The village of Dunkeld itself is narrow and ill-built, but there are few places of which the first sight is so striking. This is owing to its noble river, crossed by a fine bridge, and its cathedral nestling among wooded mountains. The Duke of Athole has a residence here, and the principal objects of attraction are contained within his grounds, to which strangers are admitted on payment of a small fee to the guide. In proceeding through these we reach first the Cathedral, the choir of which is still used as the parish church. It is believed that the origin of this cathedral was a religious cell, established by the disciples of St. Columba (Culdees), and that Kenneth Macalpin, anxious to testify his respect for the relics of this apostle of the Scots, removed them hither from Iona. The architecture is of a composite character, exhibiting features both of the Norman and Pointed styles. Perhaps its most characteristic feature is the *Tower*, which is about 90 feet high, and stands at the west end of the north aisle.

Of the monuments that have survived the general destruction, the most remarkable is a recumbent figure in armour of the notorious Wolf of Badenoch. The most celebrated Bishop of Dunkeld was Gawain Douglas, who

"In a barbarous age  
Gave to rude Scotland Virgil's page."

Near the Cathedral are two of the earliest larches introduced into Britain from the Tyrol, in 1738.

From the Cathedral it is usual to conduct strangers to what forms a most attractive scene—namely, the cataract of the river Braan, situated where the so-called Ossian's Hall or Hermitage formerly stood. About a mile higher up the same stream is a fine waterfall, which precipitates itself down a narrow and deep chasm, crossed by a bridge, hence called the *Rumbling Bridge*, 80 feet above the waterway. Into this gulph the river pours itself with great fury, foaming and roaring over massive fragments of rock, and casting up a thick cloud of spray. In picturesque features this fall is inferior to the other, but both depend much on the state of the weather.

On the way homewards we pass the hamlet of Inver, where Neil Gow, the well-known violinist and composer of Scotch reel-tunes, resided.

A beautiful walk may be taken from Birnam by the banks of Tay, to MURTHLY CASTLE, a modern mansion, erected from a design by the late Mr. Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh, in the Elizabethan style, but left incomplete. There are numerous other seats in the neighbourhood, including Eastwood House, St. Mary's Tower, Rochallion, Kinloch, Meikleour, Erigmore, Glendelvine, and others.

Excursions may be made from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie by Cluny, a distance of 12 miles—a route comprising scenery of a pleasing though not romantic nature; and to Pitlochrie by Logierait and Moulinearn, a distance of 13 miles.

Detour from Dunkeld or Ballinluig Station.

#### ABERFELDY—KENMORE AND LOCH TAY.

Before leaving this district it is necessary to notice the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Loch Tay, which may be readily visited from Dunkeld, proceeding from thence by rail as far as Aberfeldy, and thence by coach. There is an excellent hotel at Aberfeldy, "The Breadalbane Arms," immediately opposite which is the entrance to the FALLS OF MONESS, described by Burns—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,  
The foaming stream, deep roaring, fa's,  
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading awns,  
The Birks of Aberfeldy.



The Tay is crossed here by one of General Wade's bridges, where the companies of the Black Watch were embodied into the 42d regiment. About a mile distant by this bridge is the Weem Hotel, a delightful station for the tourist.

A coach, running in connection with the railway, conveys tourists onwards to the village of

#### KENMORE,

a distance of 6 miles. Here there is an excellent hotel, the Breadalbane Arms, situated close to the principal entrance to Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane.

This splendid mansion stands on an extensive lawn, at the base of Drummmond Hill, within a mile of the village. As a building it is somewhat sombre in aspect, but this is redeemed by the pleasure-grounds with which it is surrounded, and which possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. As Burns wrote in the inn parlour during his short sojourn :—

"Here poesy might wake her heaven-taught lyre,  
And look through nature with creative fire."

An excursion may be made from Kenmore to the Falls of Acharn, a cascade 2 miles distant, on the south side of Loch Tay. The fall is about 80 feet high, and an excellent view of it is obtained from the "hermit's mossy cell."

Of Loch Tay, which is here viewed with better effect than elsewhere, it is difficult to speak but in the most glowing terms, as again remarks Burns :—

"The outstretching lake, embosom'd 'mong the hills,  
The eye with wonder and amazement fills."

It is one of those long narrow lochs which occur frequently in Scotland, extending 15 miles from east to west, and being little more than about one mile in breadth at any part. At its south-western extremity, near Killin, it receives the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy, and discharges its waters at the north-east end, at Kenmore, by the river Tay. Its depth varies from 15 to 100 fathoms. The banks on both sides are finely diversified by the windings of the coast and the imposing aspect of the surrounding mountains. It contains only one very small island, which lies off the coast near Kenmore. On this island may still be seen the ruins of a priory founded by Alexander I., who deposited within it the remains of his Queen

Sybilla, daughter of Henry I. of England. The loch abounds with salmon and trout, and the exclusive right of fishing belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane.

The distance from Kenmore to Killin is 16 miles, and the road follows the northern shore of Loch Tay. About midway is BEN LAWERS, one of the highest mountains in Scotland (3984), and the loftiest in the county of Perth. At Killin we regain the railway connecting Dalmally and Oban with Callander. (See p. 50.)

Killin is a fine specimen of an old Highland village, and formerly was the seat of the Clan M'Nab, whose burial-place is situated on an island amid the rushing waters of the Dochart. Near the Free Church of the village a grave is pointed out as that of Fingal's, and within a short distance are the ruins of Finlarig Castle, and the mausoleum of the Breadalbane family, surrounded by some fine old trees.

#### The Highland Railway.

The county of Perth is intersected from north to south by the Highland Railway, which is carried along the banks of the Tay, through the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, and thence through Glengarry, after which it crosses an angle of Inverness-shire into Nairnshire. The whole distance from Perth to Inverness is 144 miles. The route affords a rapid means of viewing some of the most noted Highland scenery, and it is also the most direct between the north and south of Scotland. Having already described Perth and Dunkeld, we continue the journey from the latter.

At BALLINLUIG Station we reach the junction for Aberfeldy, near which the Tay is joined by the Tummel. On the summit of the promontory which separates these rivers stands a monument to the late Duke of Athole. The next station is PITLOCHRIE, with its excellent hotel (Fisher's). This village is agreeably situated in a healthy part of the country, in consequence of which a large Hydropathic Establishment and numerous villas have been erected in its neighbourhood. It is the key to several scenes of interest, including Lochs Tummel and Rannoch.

About a mile east of the village is Spout-dhu, a waterfall, nearly 100 feet in height, formed by the Edradour Burn. Ben Vracky, one of the Grampians, the summit of which is 2800 feet high, is about 3 miles to the north, and may easily be

ascended in two hours. The loch and falls of Tummel form an easy and agreeable excursion.

About 2 miles beyond Pitlochrie we pass Faskally House (Archibald Butter, Esq.), and soon after the railway proceeds through the historically famous pass of

#### KILLIECRANKIE

by a viaduct of ten arches, 54 feet high and 86 feet span. A little beyond the north end of the pass is the scene of the battle, fought in 1689, between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee, and the troops of King William III.; and a stone in the park fronting Urrard House marks the spot where Dundee received his death-wound. We next reach

#### BLAIR-ATHOLE,

a Highland hamlet with a good hotel (The Athole Arms), and noted for the wild scenery amid which it is situated. The particular objects of attraction here are the falls of the Fender and Bruar. The former are formed by a streamlet, which descends Ben-y-Gloe, through a deep ravine, and discharges its waters into the Tilt.

The Falls of the Bruar, situated three miles to the westward, form a charming scene well worthy of a visit. The stream makes two distinct sets of falls, rushing, in the lower, through a perpendicular channel. It is interesting to know that the fir plantation on the sloping banks above was planted by the Duke of Athole, in deference to Burns' "Petition." And now

"Lofty firs and ashes cool,  
The lowly banks o'erspread,  
And view, deep-bending in the pool,  
Their shadows' watery bed."

The upper fall is divided into three parts, the aggregate height of which is estimated at 200 feet. A carriage-road leads as far as the second set of falls, and numerous walks have been cut through the plantation.

Blair Castle, the ancient residence of the Earls of Athole, is situated about half-a-mile to the north of the village. It consists of a range of castellated buildings, and was once the property of the great family of Comyn.

A stone-cast above is the old church of Blair, where Viscount Dundee was buried after the battle of Killiecrankie.

The valley of Glen Tilt branches off at Blair-Athole into the mountain-ranges of Ben-y-Gloe, and the lofty hills that form the northern part of the Athole forest. This enormous tract of wild mountain extends over nearly 100,000 English acres, and is estimated to contain about 10,000 head of deer. There is a mountain path through the glen to Braemar, a distance of 30 miles.

From the diversified scenery which is to be found about Blair-Athole the railway passes on into a bare and inhospitable country, very thinly populated. Little falls to be observed except the bleak and by no means varied character of the surrounding hills, which form the great forest of Drumochter, until the upper end of Loch Garry appears, a welcome and interesting object on the left, near the lovely shooting-lodge and station of DALNASPIDAL. Near this the counties of Perth and Inverness join. After passing the well-known mountains, called the "Badenoch Boar" and "Athole Sow," on the left, and the upper end of Loch Erricht, we reach DALWHINNIE, where the roads to Inverness, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William meet. Here the railway enters Badenoch, an immense tract of Highland territory, from which the ancient family of Comyn were designed; thence passing through Glentruim, the Spey is reached, and crossed by an eight-spanned bridge of nearly 300 feet in length. We soon thereafter arrive at

#### KINGUSSIE,

the station for those who wish to proceed to Fort-William by coach, and where there is an excellent hotel. On the other side of the Spey are the ruins of Ruthven Barracks, formerly one of the principal residences of the Comyns.

On leaving Kingussie, the landscape becomes much more interesting, and the extensive embankments of the Spey and the meadows of Belleville House appear to great advantage, until the river falls into the Loch of Insh. On the left is the village of Lynchatt (Cat's linn); north of which stands a small monument to Macpherson of Belleville, the translator of Ossian. On the right is the House of Milton, close by the village of Insh; and to the south are Glens Tromie and Fishie, near the latter of

which is the cottage-looking house of Invereshie (Sir George M. Grant, Bart.) On the left, near BOAT OF INSH, is Kincaig House (Mackintosh of Mackintosh). After this there is a succession of mountain-scenery. The pretty loch and parish church of Alvie are seen on the left, and the Tor of Alvie upon the right. On the top there is a cairn to the memory of the Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, and a monument to the last Duke of Gordon. On passing Tor Alvie, the Doune of Rothiemurchus (J. P. Grant, Esq.), and the immense pine-forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, with the Cairngorm and lower Grampian ranges, are seen on the right; on the left is the rugged birch-clad mountain of Craigellachie (the Rock of Alarm), the rendezvous in former times of the clan Grant. At AVIEMORE the tourist is within four miles of the celebrated castle of Loch-an-sillan, and at BOAT OF GARTEN a line of railway branches off through Strathspey, by Abernethy and Rothes, to Elgin. To the right of the line is the large farm-house of Tullochgorum, which has been rendered famous by Skinner's well-known song; and farther on are the village and bridge of Nethy, and the ruins of Castle Roy. Before coming to the romantic stream of Dulnain, we obtain a glimpse of Strathspey, and of the peaked hill of Benrinnes, which rises over the ancient house of Ballindalloch. After crossing the Water of Allan the train reaches GRANTOWN, the capital of Strathspey, where there is a good hotel (The Grant Arms). In its vicinity is Castle Grant, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, in which there are some interesting paintings. Beyond Grantown the railway enters Brae Moray, a wild district of country. A few miles to the west of DAVA Station lies the desolate Loch-an-Dorb, with the ruins of an extensive castle, which figured as a royal fortress in the early history of Scotland, and afterwards as a possession of the Earls of Moray and Campbells of Cawdor. Crossing the Divie by means of a magnificent viaduct, below which the manse, church, and burial-ground of Edinkillie are picturesquely situated, we next reach DUNPHAIL, in the neighbourhood of which is Dunphail House (Major Cumming Bruce). A district succeeds, studded with gentlemen's seats; and at times views are obtained of the Moray Firth, the Sutors of Cromarty, and the northern mountains. The village of Rafford and the old white-washed town of Blervie are seen to the right; and on the left is Sanquhar House



(C. Fraser Tytler, Esq.), with its beautiful grounds and parks. We now arrive at the thriving town of **FORRES**, where the junction is made with the line from Aberdeen *via* Keith, by which we proceed to **INVARNES**. This town is described in a subsequent page, in connection with the Caledonian Canal route (page 124).

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## THE NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

**DUNDEE—ST. ANDREWS—FORFAR—ABBROATH—BRECHIN**  
**—MONTROSE—STONEHAVEN—ABERDEEN—DEESIDE**  
**AND BRAEMAR.**

### DUNDEE.

[Hotels: Royal; British; Crown; Dundee Arms; Lamb's Temperance.]

This large city is the third in Scotland in extent of population, and the principal seat of the linen trade of the United Kingdom. It is situated in Forfarshire, on the north bank and near the mouth of the river Tay, 22 miles from Perth and 50 from Edinburgh. It bears considerable resemblance to a continental town—that is, the houses are old, lofty, and dark, and many of the streets gloomy. In a maritime and manufacturing point of view, it is a place of great importance, its splendid docks testifying to the former, as its elegantly built and extensive manufactories do to the latter. Connected with the docks, spacious quays and tide-harbours extend along the margin of the Tay for a mile and a half. Here are Customs and Excise Offices; and the Royal Arch, built in commemoration of the Queen's visit in 1844, which is one of the chief ornamental structures of the town. The harbour works are faced by an elegant *Esplanade*, which has been constructed with the view of deepening the river by increasing the force of the current.

The market-place or High Street consists of a spacious square, from which diverge the Overgate, Nethergate, Seagate, and Mur-raygate, which run west and east, nearly parallel with the river. Castle Street leads from the south-east end of the High Street to the docks on the south, and contains the theatre, and at its lower extremity the handsome Exchange Rooms. On the south

side of the market-place stands the Town House. In a crescent at the head of Reform Street is the High School, and near it stands the Post-office.

In West Bell Street, adjoining the prison, is the Sheriff Court-house. In this vicinity is situated the Volunteer Drill Hall, which contains a Gymnasium. The Royal Exchange is situated in Panmure Street, and opposite to it is the office of the Union Bank of Scotland, etc. The Episcopal Church of St. Paul's is a fine building of the decorated Gothic order, designed by Sir G. Scott, occupying the site of the old castle of Dundee. The *Albert Institute*, erected in honour of the late Prince Consort, contains on the upper floor a lecture-hall, and on the lower the *Free Library*, being the first of its kind established in any of the large towns of Scotland. The surrounding open space, called Albert Square, contains a large ornamental fountain, designed also by Sir G. Scott, and a statue of the late George Kinloch, Esq., first M.P. for the burgh in the reformed parliament of 1832.

On the north side of the Nethergate is the remarkable square tower or *old Steeple of St. Mary's Church*, one of the greatest architectural curiosities in Scotland. It is 156 feet in height, and is said by Hector Boece, the historian (who was born at Dundee), to have been founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of the Scottish monarch William I., in gratitude for his deliverance from shipwreck in the Tay. But it is held by others to be of earlier date. The old church was destroyed by fire in 1841, and has been replaced by two modern churches.

The Barracks of Dundee (occupying the site of *Dudhope Castle*, the seat of the ancient Constables of Dundee) consist of a terrace on the lower slope of the Law, about half-a-mile from the High Street. A little to the eastward is *The Royal Infirmary*, the largest and most conspicuous of the public buildings of Dundee. From this we may ascend to the top of *The Law*, the round green hill in the rear of the town. It is 535 feet in height, and commands an extensive panoramic view, including the mouth of the Tay, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the bay and town of St. Andrews, and the German Ocean. At the north-eastern extremity of the town lies *The Baxter Park*, which was presented by Sir David Baxter, Bart., of Kilmaron, and his two sisters, to the town. It is 38 acres in extent, commands an extensive view

of the river Tay and surrounding country, and was laid out in a very tasteful manner by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. About a quarter of a mile east of this is *The Eastern Necropolis*, containing a number of handsome monuments.

On ground to the north-west of the Baxter Park is *The Morgan Hospital*, an institution, modelled after Heriot's in Edinburgh, for the education of sons of decayed tradesmen. The principal manufactures of Dundee are fabrics of linen, hemp, and jute.

Of late years great improvements have been made in the spinning-mills, some of which are quite palatial in extent and appearance.

### St. Andrews.

[Hotels: The Royal; Cross Keys.]

This ancient episcopal city is situated in a fine bay on the extreme east coast of Fifeshire. It may be conveniently reached from Dundee, from which it is 16 miles distant (occupying about an hour by railway), while from Perth it is 37, and from Edinburgh 45 miles distant. Its origin is attributed to St. Regulus, who was shipwrecked here about the end of the 4th century, and the ruins of a chapel and an entire tower, known by this name, are still to be seen near the Cathedral.

The Cathedral was founded in the year 1159 by Bishop Arnold, and completed by Bishop Lamberton in 1318. Its original length was 350 feet, the breadth 65, and the transept 188 feet; but nearly the whole of the fabric was pulled down by an infuriated mob, excited by a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry, in the parish church of St. Andrews. The solitary remnants consist of the eastern gable, half of the western, part of the south side wall and of the transept. The prior of St. Andrews had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on festival days had a right to wear a mitre and all episcopal ornaments.

The remains of the *Castle* of St. Andrews stand upon a rock overlooking the sea, on the north-east side of the city. This fortress was founded, about the year 1200, by Roger, one of the bishops, and repaired towards the end of the 14th century by Bishop Trail. It was the birthplace of James III., and obtained subsequently a memorable notoriety as the scene of the cruel burning of Wishart the reformer. This event took place in front of the

apartment occupied by Cardinal Beaton, who was himself surprised in turn, and assassinated by Norman Lesley. The castle was at that time almost demolished, and its picturesque ruins have since served as a landmark to mariners.

THE UNIVERSITY of St. Andrews—the oldest in Scotland—was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw. It consisted originally of three colleges—St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's; the first two being now united. *St. Salvator's* was founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1458, and formed originally an extensive building with a quadrangle, and a gateway surmounted by a spire. That having fallen into decay, the present Hall was erected for the better accommodation of the students. Before the old gateway it is interesting to know that the celebrated martyr Patrick Hamilton was burned. *St. Leonard's* was founded by Prior Hepburn in 1582, and the buildings, which include the study of the celebrated George Buchanan, are used as a private dwelling. *New or St. Mary's College* was established by Bishop Hamilton in 1552: it stands in a different part of the town, and is reserved exclusively for theology.

*The Madras College* of St. Andrews is an admirable school, established in the year 1833 by the late Dr. Andrew Bell, a native of the town, and inventor of the monitorial system, who bestowed the munificent sum of £60,000 upon its foundation. The buildings, which are elegant, stand on the site of the Blackfriars Monastery, the fine old chapel of which still remains. The fees being low, and in many cases not exacted, the school has been very successful.

*The Parish Church*, a spacious structure, contains a lofty monument of white marble in honour of Archbishop Sharp, who was murdered by some of the exasperated Covenanters, in revenge for his oppressive conduct. *The College Church*, which belongs to the United College, is situated to the north of this. It was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy, and contains a beautiful tomb, erected to his memory, of exquisite Gothic workmanship, though much injured by time. About the year 1683, six highly ornamented silver maces were discovered within it, which had been concealed there in times of trouble. Along with these interesting relics are shewn John Knox's pulpit, and some silver arrows, inscribed with the arms and names of victors in the annual competitions.

At the west end of the town one of the original massive portals is preserved unimpaired. The city has about it an air of seclusion, and contains some curious antique houses, which were once occupied by persons of rank.

*The Links* of St. Andrews constitute one of its main attractions, affording, as they do, one of the finest fields for the game of golf. The golf-club house is a neat building on the links.

#### FAULKLAND PALACE (FIFE).

Those who are interested in ancient Scottish buildings may be reminded while here of the old palace of Falkland, which occupies a central position in the same county, being 3 miles from Falkland Road station on the Fife line of railway, and 27 from Edinburgh. The building, interesting alike in a historical and architectural point of view, is situated in the village of Falkland, where there is a good inn—The Bruce Arms. The building is kept in good condition, and part of it forms a very handsome dwelling-house. The surrounding grounds are also kept in the best order by the proprietrix, Mrs. Tyndal Bruce, whose beautiful residence of Nuthill is a little to the westwards. "The western front," says Mr. Billings, "has two round towers, which are a diminutive imitation of those at Holyrood, and stretching southwards is a range of building, with niches and statues, which perhaps bears as close a resemblance to the depressed or perpendicular style of the English semi-ecclesiastical architecture as any other building existing in Scotland." The east side, again, is diversified by renovations of classical architecture. The parts wanting to complete the quadrangle were destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. No portion of the present edifice appears to be of great antiquity. A painful interest attaches to its walls from its having been the place of imprisonment of David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., who suffered here the agonies of death by starvation. The tragedy is heightened by the tradition that the life of the unfortunate prisoner was sustained for a time by a woman's milk, conveyed from her breast through a reed; an incident interwoven with Scott's novel of the "Fair Maid of Perth."

About 6 miles to the north of St. Andrews there is an interesting remnant of church architecture, viz. the chancel and



apex of Leuchars church, said to be the best specimen of Norman architecture in Scotland. A few miles from Cupar, the county town of Fife, there is a spot interesting to geologists, called the Den of Durie.

Returning to the district of Dundee, we proceed to

### FORFAR,

the county town, situated in the interior, 14 miles to the north of that city. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Canmore, and anciently contained two castles. In the county hall is preserved a curious instrument of torture called "the witches' bridle," which was placed over the heads of the miserable creatures burnt for witchcraft. On the walls are hung portraits of Admiral Duncan and others, by Opie, Raeburn, etc. The trade of Forfar is of the same nature as that of Dundee.

About six miles to the west of Forfar is the celebrated castle of

### GLAMIS,

the hereditary seat of the Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and interesting both on account of its historical associations and the elaborate style of its architecture. It is shown on Fridays only. The *Garden* is of great extent, and laid out with much taste.

"I was only 19 or 20 years old," says Sir Walter Scott, "when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent old baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity; not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II. It contains also a curious monument of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once—viz. the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence."

## ARBROATH,

another seaport and manufacturing town of Forfarshire, stands next to Dundee in point of trade and population, but possesses little to attract the tourist except its fine old Abbey, founded by William the Lion in 1178, and dedicated to the English martyr, Thomas à Becket. The founder was interred within its precincts, and a grave composed of hewn freestone, near the site of the high altar, is supposed to contain his remains. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton, who was at the same time Archbishop of St. Andrews. The ruins are greatly dilapidated, and chiefly interesting in their details. The chancel has evidently been the noblest part of the building, and the eastern window is still entire.

Twelve miles off the coast of Arbroath stands the Bell-rock or Inch-cape Lighthouse. Formerly the Abbot of Aberbrothock had a floating bell moored on this rock, whose warning toll was heard during a storm. According to a tradition, which forms the subject of one of Southey's popular ballads, the bell was on one occasion wantonly cut away by a pirate, whose vessel afterwards, by a strange retribution, drifted on the rock and perished with her crew.

In the neighbourhood of Arbroath are—Letham Grange (—Miln, Esq.), Kinblethmont (Lindsay Carnegie, Esq.), and Rathie (Earl of Northesk).

The next town of importance in Forfarshire is

## BRECHIN,

situated on the banks of the South Esk, 14 miles to the north of Arbroath, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  west from Montrose. It carries on a considerable manufacture of linen, and there are extensive freestone quarries in the neighbourhood. In ancient times Brechin contained an abbey of Culdees, and a bishopric was subsequently established here by David I. There was also a cathedral, which occupied a romantic situation near the edge of a ravine, but it was almost wholly destroyed in repairing it as a modern place of worship. Adjoining the church is a round tower of the same type as that of Abernethy. *Brechin Castle*, a seat of the Maule

family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, stands on a precipitous rock ; and the chief seats in the neighbourhood are Anldbar Castle (P. Chalmers, Esq.) and Kinnaird Castle (Earl of Southesk), both beautifully situated amid forests and ornamental plantations.

An excursion frequently made from Brechin conducts the tourist to Lochlee, by Edzell, affording an opportunity of viewing the scenery of the North Esk, and of the range of the Grampian mountains on the borders of Forfar and Aberdeen shires. The distance is about 22 miles, and there is no inn in the glen. EDZELL CASTLE was an old seat of the once powerful family of Lindsay, and is now the property of the Earl of Dalhousie. It is a beautiful architectural remnant, and the garden-wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings. Gannochy Bridge, and The Burn (Colonel M'Inroy), about a mile north-east of Edzell village, are romantic spots in the neighbourhood, and favourite resorts for tourists. The drive may be continued to the old kirkyard of Lochlee, where a monument has been erected to Alexander Ross, author of *Lindy and Nory, or the Fortunate Shepherdess*. From the Earl of Dalhousie's shooting-lodge of Invermark there is a pony-road to Deeside, by Mount Keen, and another from Tarfaide to Charleston of Aboyne.

#### MONTROSE,

the last town in Forfarshire requiring notice, is a cheerful and compact town built upon a narrow peninsula at the mouth of the river South Esk, which here expands into a spacious basin, which at high water has a striking effect. The High Street is a fine old street, resembling in its architecture a Flemish town. It contains statues of the late Joseph Hume, who was born here in 1777, and Sir Robert Peel. Extensive links extend between the burgh and the sea, affording ample scope for the game of golf. The principal buildings are the town hall, the parish church, Episcopal chapels, academy, museum of natural and antiquarian objects, and the old lunatic asylum. The town is reached by a branch railway line from Dubton Station, and carries on a considerable trade in shipping and linen manufacture. Among the historical incidents connected with it is the embarkation of Sir James Douglas for the Holy Land with the Heart of King

Robert Bruce. The Chevalier de St. George, son of the expatriated James II., disembarked here in 1715; and in the following year he returned to Montrose a fugitive, and next morning bade his last adieu to the country of his fathers. In the subsequent rising of 1745 it was for some time the head quarters of the Royalists; and in the river, between the town and village of Ferryden, the "Hazard" alloop of war was captured by Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, a notorious Jacobite. The famous Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612. Montrose is distinguished as the first place in Scotland where the Greek language was taught; and here the learned scholar and divine, Andrew Melville, received his education. There are a number of gentlemen's seats and places of interest in the neighbourhood.

To the north of Forfarshire lies the county of Kincardine, the chief town of which is

#### STONEHAVEN,

now a favourite resort for sea-bathing, but chiefly interesting to the tourist for its vicinity to the castle of Dunnottar, anciently the seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, and which stands on a peninsulated rock 2 miles to the south. On three sides it is washed by the ocean, and towards the land is defended by a deep chasm. The only approach to it is by a steep path, winding round the body of the rock. During the reign of Charles II. this castle was used as a state prison for the Covenanters, who, without distinction, were packed into the "Whigs' Vault," a dungeon in front of a huge precipice, having a window open to the sea. They were treated by their keepers with the utmost rigour, and the walls still bear evidence of the severities inflicted upon them. "The Martyrs' Monument," which Paterson, the prototype of "Old Mortality," was engaged in renovating when he was first seen by Sir Walter Scott, stands in the churchyard of Dunnottar.

The first castle was built by Sir William Keith (about 1394), and the keep or donjon is supposed to be the oldest portion. During the Commonwealth Dunnottar was selected by the Scottish Parliament as the most secure depository for the Regalia. The subsequent vicissitudes of these insignia of royalty, and all connected with them, form an interesting story which is well told by Sir Walter Scott in his *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*.

## ABERDEEN.

[Hotels: Imperial; Palace; Douglas's; Lemon Tree; Forsyth's  
Temperance.]

Aberdeen, "the granite city," ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow in point of general importance. Like the metropolis it consists of an old and new town. Here, however, the old town is a mere suburb, and the new one the centre of business. The larger part of the town is situated on a cluster of eminences, under 100 feet above the sea-level, which rise along the northern bank of the river Dee, in the immediate vicinity of its confluence with the German Ocean. It is bounded on the south by the Dee, which is crossed by four bridges. One of these, of stone, is of considerable antiquity, having been begun by Bishop Elphinstone, and finished, about 1527, by Bishop Dunbar. The western or newer part of the city lies on an extensive flat, about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and is separated from the older part by the deep valley of the Denburn. All the principal streets are well built, and there prevails a general regularity of plan.

The principal street is UNION STREET, which extends about a mile in length, and contains most of the public buildings and hotels. It terminates eastwards at Castle Street, and presents a vista of greyish-white granite, of which the houses are almost exclusively constructed. On the north side of Union Street, opposite Market Street, is the Town and County Bank, having in its vicinity a marble statue of the Queen by the late Alexander Brodie, a native sculptor. A little farther west are the East and West churches, surrounded by a cemetery, which is separated from the street by an Ionic façade, each pillar being of a single stone. They are separated by Drum's Aisle, so called from its being the burial-place of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum, and which formed the transept of the original church of St. Nicholas, a fabric of the 12th century. The central tower, the only part remaining, and which contained a fine peal of bells, was burnt down in 1874. In the churchyard repose Dr. James Beattie (the author of *The Minstrel*), Principal Campbell, and the learned Blackwell. Union Street is carried over the Denburn valley by means of a bridge of one arch, 130 feet in span, and 50 feet high.



Close to the south-east corner of this bridge is the *Trades' Hall*, a fine granite structure, in which are some interesting portraits by Jameson and others, also a set of oak carved antique chairs, dating from 1574. Opposite is *Belmont Street*, leading northwards, and containing a number of churches, including the South Church, a handsome granite building with a fine tower; and the Free East, High, and South churches, which are conjoined in a cruciform building with a lofty brick spire of elegant style. Westward of the bridge, at the corner of Union Terrace, is the Northern Club, opposite to which stands a fine bronze statue of the late Prince Albert by Marochetti. At a little distance, along Union Street on the right, is the *Music Hall*. On the left is Crown Street, off which is the handsome Episcopal chapel of St. John the Evangelist; and in Huntly Street, on the right (off Union Street), is the Roman Catholic cathedral, a large and tasteful Gothic structure in granite, with a spire containing a peal of seven bells. Farther west is the Free West Church, a handsome Gothic edifice in Morayshire sandstone, with an elegant and lofty spire 175 feet high; opposite, and a small way farther on, is the Free Gilcomston Church, a composite building of sandstone and granite, with a fine spire. At the extreme west end of Union Street stands the Free Church College. Beyond are Albyn Place and Rubislaw Terrace, the latter having spacious pleasure-grounds in front. North of these is St. Mary's Episcopal chapel.

From the south side of Union Street diverges MARKET STREET, leading to the quay and harbour and railway station. It contains the post-office and public markets, the latter being well worthy of a visit, especially on Friday, the market-day. The Mechanics' Institution, containing an excellent library and public hall for lectures, is on the left, and in the same building is the Government School of Design. In Hadden Street (off Market Street) is the Corn Exchange, a large building with an excellent Reading-room (admission 6s. a year, or 1d. each visit).

CASTLE STREET—the eastern portion of Union Street—is the *Place* of Aberdeen, and here are situated the *Town House* and *Municipal Buildings*, one of the largest and most imposing granite buildings in Scotland. On the opposite side of the street stands the Union Bank, a chaste building, and a little to the east Marischal Street branches off on the right. The military

barracks occupy a commanding position on the site of the old castle of Aberdeen.

THE CROSS of Aberdeen stands in the centre of the upper end of Castle Street, and is adorned with large medallions of the Scottish monarchs, and surmounted by the royal unicorn rampant. A little in front of it stands a colossal granite statue of the last Duke of Gordon. In King Street are situated the Record Office (containing a portrait of the late Duke of Gordon by Lawrence), the Medical Hall, and St. Andrew's Episcopal church, in which there is a marble statue of Bishop Skinner by Flaxman; also several banks.

Of the other public institutions may be named the Royal Infirmary at Woolmanhill; the Lunatic Asylum, Rosemount; the Asylum for the Blind in Huntly Street; and Institution for Deaf and Dumb in Belmont Street. The Aberdeen Grammar School, famed for its antiquity, was removed from Schoolhill to an imposing edifice in Skene Street. Ross's School in Holborn Street is a neat decorated structure. Gordon's Hospital, in Schoolhill, resembles in character George Heriot's in Edinburgh; and the Orphan Asylum, in Albyn Place, is a similar institution for females, which was built and endowed by Mrs. Elmalie, a native of Aberdeen, at a cost of £30,000.

There are some interesting examples of ancient street architecture in the Schoolhill, Gallowgate, Wallace Tower Nook, and Broad Street; and in the last-named street the house is still shown where Lord Byron lived when a boy. The No. is 64.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, the most important public institution in Aberdeen, is situated in Broad Street, and was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. It is a massive granite structure, so completely buried among private buildings as to be visible only from its own court. The old buildings, which were mostly of the 17th century, were rebuilt, partly at the expense of Government and partly by subscription, at a cost of about £30,000. From the centre of the building springs a tower 100 feet high, containing the principal entry and the staircase leading to the Hall, Library, and Museum. In the square an obelisk of polished Peterhead granite, about 70 feet in height, is erected to the memory of Sir James Macgregor, a benefactor to the College.

Aberdeen possesses a good harbour, on the improvement of

which, together with the docks, large sums of money have been expended. The pier is of great extent, and stretches into the sea 2300 feet.

There are in Aberdeen and its vicinity extensive manufactories of paper, wool, cotton, flax, jute, and iron, which employ many thousand hands, and Aberdeen winceys are a specialty. The polished granite stones, so famous for their durability and beauty, form a staple export. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent.

OLD ABERDEEN is about a mile to the north of the new city, and near the mouth of the river Don. It is the seat of the ancient college and cathedral, and boasts of great antiquity, having received various privileges from Gregory the Great, a monarch supposed to have died in the year 892. KING'S COLLEGE, here situated, is a venerable edifice, founded in 1495 by Bishop William Elphinstone of Aberdeen. The fabric is large and stately, and is built in the form of a square, two sides of which have been recently rebuilt. In the chapel, which is used for public worship during session, there still remain the original fittings of the choir. These are of most tasteful design and high execution. The tower is vaulted with a double cross arch, surmounted by a sculptured crown, emblematical of the royal support. In the chapel are to be seen the tombs of the founder, and of Hector Boece, the first principal, and friend of Erasmus. King's and Marischal Colleges were united in 1859. A little to the north of the college is

The Cathedral of St. ~~Martha~~ *Martha*, a noble structure, commenced in 1366, whose antique spires and crowded burying-ground are rich in time-worn sculpture. The nave is nearly perfect; and its western front (with two lofty spires), built of the obdurate granite of the country, is stately in the severe symmetry of its simple design. The choir seems never to have been finished; and of the transepts only the foundations now remain.

The BRIG OF BALGOWNIE, or *old Bridge of Don*, celebrated by Lord Byron in the tenth canto of *Don Juan*, is about a mile from Old Aberdeen.

The river Dee, which flows into the sea at Aberdeen, forms the boundary between Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, and is distinguished by its beautiful wooded banks and valuable salmon-fisheries. Its neighbour, the *Don*, rises on the confines of

Aberdeen and Banff shires, and is much less rapid, flowing, for a considerable part of its course, through rich valleys. According to an old rhyme—

“As rood o’ Don’s worth twa o’ Dea,  
Except it be for fish and tree.”

Aberdeenshire has now attained the position of the best cattle-breeding county of Scotland. About a tenth part of the whole surface is under natural wood, chiefly of Scotch fir and birch, and the mountain forests abound in red deer, grouse, partridges, and other kinds of game.

#### ABERDEEN TO BALLATER AND BRAEMAR.

By Railway to Ballater, thence by Coach.

The valley of the Dea, or Deeside, as it is called, has long been a favourite route for tourists, principally on account of its being the highway to the wild scenery of Braemar. Few districts have been more favoured as places of residence, a fact attested not only by its having been selected by the Sovereign for her summer palace, but by the numerous castles and mansions, ancient and modern, by which it is adorned.

The railway follows pretty closely the northern bank of the river, making a circuitous divergence to the north between Banchory and Aboyne. Near the latter stands Aboyne Castle, one of the seats of the Marquis of Huntly. There is a handsome suspension-bridge over the river here, and on the top of a hill near by an obelisk has been erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Huntly. The railway runs nearly due west from this for 8 miles, on the property of the Marquis of Huntly, and for the remainder of the route on that of Invercauld. We pass through the Muir of Dinnet, a monotonous district, relieved, however, by the opening prospect of the hills, which rise terrace-wise to the westward; and, highest of all, Lochnagar, the mountain monarch of the district. After crossing the Tullich water, and passing Monaltrie House, we reach

#### BALLATER,

[Hotel: Invercauld Arms.]

a favourite resort of visitors in the summer months; and, on account of its elevated position—660 feet above the sea—famed

for its healthy air. A bridge crosses the Dee to the chalybeate mineral wells of Pananich. A steep round knoll called Craigendarroch, or the Rock of Oaks, rises right up from the village to the height of 800 feet, and affords an extensive view. Another rocky hill, 5 miles to the east, is frequently scaled on account of Byron's couplet—

"When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,  
I think on the rocks that o'ershadow Culbleen."

From like associations, the farm-house of Ballatrich, on the south side of the river, where Byron lived, "rude as the rocks where his infancy grew," is often visited. Five miles distant is the Burn of the Vat, so termed on account of the water perforating a huge natural well in a perpendicular rock.

The great object of attraction is LOCHNAGAR, with its perennial snows; its summit is 3774 feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent (which may also be made from Braemar or Crathie) is considered about 12 miles in length. A part of Lord Byron's early life was spent near this mountain, and the recollection of that most "sublime and picturesque amongst our Caledonian Alps," as he styles it, gave birth to some of his most beautiful stanzas.

The road from Ballater to Braemar continues to follow the north bank of the river. Skirting the base of Craigendarroch, the Water of Gairn is crossed, and about a mile farther on, is Craig Youzie (the Rock of Firs). Opposite the remains of a pristine Highland clachan, called The Micras, is Abergeldie Castle, the shooting-lodge of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, where the river is crossed by a rope-and-cradle bridge. A little beyond this is the village of Crathie with its parish church. Opposite the post-office the river is crossed by an iron bridge, which is the nearest approach to

#### BALMORAL CASTLE,

the Scottish summer residence of her Majesty. Balmoral Castle is situated in a vale or dell formed by a range of high mountains. The building is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, and was designed by William Smith, Esq., architect, of Aberdeen.

Passing INVER, we cross the bridge of Invercauld, thrown over a rocky strait of the river, and soon after wind round the foot of Craig Cluny. Beyond this the strath opens, showing



INVERCAULD HOUSE (Colonel Farquharson), the most beautifully situated mansion on Deeside. About the centre of the strath, and on the south side of the river, is Braemar Castle, a high bare walled tower of modern erection. Immediately beyond is the

#### CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR.

a straggling collection of houses and huts built on a piece of irregular ground, where the stream of Cluny rushes down to join the Dee through a deep ravine. The village contains two excellent hotels, near one of which (the Invercauld Arms) the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715; and Established, Free, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Churches. The surrounding country is a region of deer-forests, and comprehends those of Mar, Ballochbowie, and Badenoch.

The principal of the nearer excursions from Braemar comprise the Falls of the Garrawalt (5 miles), Falls of Corriemulzie (3 miles), the Colonel's Bed, striking off at Inverey (5 miles), the Linn of Quoich (3 miles), the Linn of Dee (6½ miles). The more distant excursions are to Lochnagar (12 miles), Ben-muich-dhui (20 miles), and to Ben-a-bour. The *Falls of the Garrawalt* are 5 miles east, on the declivity of the pine-forest of Ballochbowie, and form a very attractive scene. They are approached by passing Braemar Castle on the left, and turning off at the Bridge of Invercauld, by the road to the right. The Garrawalt water rolls over several banks of considerable height, which, though not perpendicular, create a thundering and foaming torrent. A neat wooden bridge crosses the stream, and conducts to a fog-house, a favourite point of view.

The Falls of Corriemulzie, and Linn of Quoich and Dee, are also well worth visiting. Near the last named, a new bridge of granite was thrown across the river in 1857.

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#### ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS.

By Great North of Scotland Railway.

No district of Scotland abounds more in ancient castellated remains than Aberdeenshire and the adjacent counties of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn. Some of these are passed by this railway and

its branches, others are still not very accessible. Proceeding by the main line we reach Dyce Junction, where a branch railway strikes off into the district of Buchan. This district, of which Peterhead is the capital, is remarkable for the ruggedness of its coast-scenery, which includes the celebrated natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan. This lies about 6 miles to the south of Peterhead.

Near Inverurie is Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore. About 3 miles from Inverurie, upon the steep rocky bank of a brook, stands the old square ruined tower of Balquhain, where Queen Mary spent two days in September 1562. At INVERAMSAY JUNCTION the branch-line to Turriff and Banff strikes off to the north, running pretty close to Fyvie Castle, one of the most interesting specimens in Scotland of the chateau or baronial style of architecture. Four miles north of Fyvie is the old castle of Towie Barclay, for many centuries the residence of the family of Barclay or Berkley.

Passing on the right Hatton Castle, we reach the town of TURRIFF, a place of some trade. Beyond this the railway skirts the right side of the Deveron to

#### BANFF,

an ancient royal burgh, situated at the mouth of the same river, and containing several handsome public buildings. The castle of Banff was once a residence of the Earls of Seafield, and in it was born the unfortunate Archbishop Sharp. Near Banff is the picturesque bridge of Alvah; also the ruins of Inchdrewer Castle, in which George, third Lord Banff, was burned to death in 1718. In the immediate neighbourhood is Duff House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife, containing some valuable paintings, and surrounded by an extensive park.

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Pursuing the main line from Inveramsay, after passing Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple House, and the hill of Benachie, we reach the village of OXME, where there is a view of the valley of the Gaudy, famous in Scotch song. Near INSCHE station is the village of Rothney, and in the vicinity is the conical hill of

Dunnideer, upon which are the remains of an old castle. The line runs along Bogieside to the town of HUNTLY, where a statue has been erected to the late Duke of Richmond. On the south side is Scott's Hospital, for the reception of aged persons. In the vicinity are the ruins of Huntly Castle, a fine old fabric, built by George, first Marquis of Huntly. The modern residence of Huntly Lodge was the residence of the late Duchess of Gordon, who erected the gateway in honour of her husband.

Passing Rothiemay village, and along the valley of the Isla, we gain the populous town of KEITH. Near the station may be seen the ruins of Castle Oliphant.

At Keith we cross the Spey, which here forms the boundary between Banff and Elgin shires. The stations of Orton Junction\* and Fochabers are passed in succession, from the last of which FOCHABERS village is 3 miles distant. At the west end of the village a handsome arch forms the entrance to *Castle Gordon*, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Soon after this we reach the Cathedral town of

#### ELGIN,

[Hotel: Gordon Arms.]

the principal town of Elgin or Morayshire. In construction it resembles many other towns in Scotland, where a main or High Street forms the backbone from which numerous alleys diverge. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, which may be well viewed from the summit of Ladyhill, an eminence on the west of the city, on which a column has been erected to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. The principal object of attraction in Elgin is the Cathedral, which was founded in 1223, during the time of Bishop Moray, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It has been at one time covered with a profusion of sculpture, but, like most buildings of the kind in Scotland, it is much dilapidated.

The principal entrance is on the west side, between the

\* Six miles south from Orton Junction, and connected by a branch line with Craigellachie, is the village of ROTHES, situated on a plain, upon which the lofty Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian chain, looks down. Near the west end of the village stand the ruins of the castle of Rothes, once the seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes.

bulky masses of the western towers, which are 84 feet in height. The encircling arch of this grand entrance presents some beautiful and delicately-chiselled ornaments, in a much earlier style of architecture than the recorded date of the foundation. The decorations of the turrets on the east, and of certain of the pilasters, exhibit good specimens of later art. The most complete part of the building is the *Chapter-house* on the north-east, or, as it is called from a tradition, the "*Prentice Aisle*." Between this and the north cloister is the lavatory.

Passing from these we enter the *Choir*, then the *Chancel* with its splendid double row of lancet-windows, under which stood the high altar and tomb of the founder. Adjoining, and entered by a gate, is *St. Mary's Aisle*, the burial-place of the ducal family of Gordon. There are several other tombs of interest, including one of the first Marquis of Huntly, and Bishop Winchester. Among several interesting fragments of statues, one is said to represent Bishop Innes, the founder of the now lost middle tower. A broken stone coffin is shown as that in which the body of King Duncan was buried.

The environs of Elgin contain several very interesting antiquities. About 4 miles to the north-east, upon the margin of a loch, stand the ruins of Spynie Palace, formerly a fortified residence of the Bishops of Moray. On the other side of Elgin, in a sheltered valley about 6 miles south-west, are the ruins of

#### Pluscarden Priory,

founded by Alexander II. in 1230, and dedicated to St. Andrew. The building had been partly in the first, partly in the second, Pointed styles. Only a fragment of the south wall of the nave remains; but the choir, which is nearly 57 feet long, is in pretty good preservation, as well as the chapter-house, which is a square, with enriched roof, supported by a central clustered pillar. The refectory (now used as a place of worship), the dormitories, kitchen, and other apartments, together with a few tombstones, and the fine old orchard, are worthy of note. The tourist may return from his visit to Pluscarden, by the Romanesque church of Birnie.

Proceeding from Elgin to Inverness, and approaching nearer to the Moray Firth, we reach the railway junction and town of

## FORRES,

containing a good hotel (Campbell's Royal Station), and a large Hydropathic Establishment. The town is situated near the mouth of the river Findhorn, and consists mostly of one long street, the chief features of which are its pointed gables and low Saxon doorways. The most prominent buildings are the jail and court-house and town-cross.

A mile and a half to the east of the town stands the famous Forres Pillar or "Sweno's Stone," which is about twenty feet high, and is carved with figures of warriors and other objects; the general opinion being that it was raised in the reign of Malcolm II. to commemorate the final expulsion of the Danes.

Crossing the Findhorn we proceed on our journey to Nairn, passing Brodie House, the ancient seat of the family of this name. Near this is Hardmoor, the traditional meeting-place of Macbeth and Banquo with the witches. About a mile southwards is the Earl of Moray's mansion of Darnaway Castle.

We next reach the ancient royal burgh of

## NAIRN,

[Royal Marine Hotel.]

situated on the Moray Firth, at the mouth of the river Nairn, 15½ miles east from Inverness. It contains several public buildings, and numerous handsome private residences. The town is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing.

About 5 miles to the south of it stands Cawdor Castle, interesting alike from its architecture and historic associations. It is in excellent preservation, being used as a summer residence by the Earl of Cawdor. The entrance is by a drawbridge thrown across a dry moat. There is a legend that King Duncan was murdered here by Macbeth, but it is wholly without foundation.

On leaving Nairn we enter Inverness-shire near Fort-George. The railway skirts the shore of the Firth of Inverness, and passes to the north of Culloden Moor. This, as well as Inverness, which is reached shortly afterwards, are described on a subsequent page (124).



## GLASGOW.

[Hotels: ST. BUCHANAN'S, Station; QUEEN'S; GRAND; MACLEAN'S; MACRAE'S; ROYAL; GEORGE; CROWN; HANOVER; NORTH BRITISH; VICTORIA; BEDFORD'S; STEEL'S. Temperance: WASHINGTON; WAVERLEY. Restaurants: LANG'S, 73 Queen Street; FERGUSON and FORRESTER'S, 36 Buchanan Street.]

GLASGOW, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, and the third city in the United Kingdom in point of wealth, population, and commercial importance, is situated in Lanarkshire, on the river Clyde, at a point whence that river becomes navigable to the Atlantic Ocean. It is the most populous town in Scotland, the number of its inhabitants, according to the last census, of 1871, being, in round numbers, 478,000.

The reputed founder of Glasgow was St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo as he is familiarly termed, who came from the Orkney Islands to preach the Gospel to the Strathclyde Britons in the year 539. Since the days of Charles I. Glasgow has been a stronghold of Presbyterianism, and the famous Assembly by which Episcopacy was abolished was held in this city in 1638.

In a commercial point of view Glasgow has shown the most extraordinary progress. In addition to the manufacture of cotton goods, to which Glasgow largely owes her pre-eminence, there have been more recently developed the coal and iron trades, along with steamboat building and marine engine making. Indeed the shipbuilding of the Clyde exceeds that of all the other ports of Great Britain combined. The chemical works of St. Rollox are understood to be the largest in the world. To the labours and discoveries of Watt and Bell, Glasgow is largely indebted for her prominent position as a manufacturing and commercial community, and monuments to perpetuate their memory have been erected by their grateful fellow-citizens. That of the former is placed in George Square, in the centre of the city; the latter at Duglas on the Clyde, on a commanding situation 11 miles below Glasgow.

The progress of Glasgow as a port has been mainly promoted by the extensive widening and deepening operations which have been effected on the Clyde. The length of quay-wall in

the harbour now exceeds 17,000 feet, and along this vessels are constantly ranged three and four abreast, in addition to others moored in mid-channel.

#### ARGYLE STREET

is the principal street of Glasgow, and, taken in its whole extent from east to west, it exhibits a continuous line at least three miles in length. The prevailing character of the buildings is plain, and there is no attempt at uniformity of arrangement. A few ancient tenements, with narrow-pointed gables and steep roofs, here and there attract the eye, and form a contrast to the modern elegance of the shops beneath. At the Trongate, the Tron Steeple, a venerable-looking spire, projects nearly the whole breadth of the pavement. A little farther on is the *Cross*, forming a centre, whence various streets, including the High Street, Gallowgate, London Street, and Saltmarket, diverge. There is placed here an equestrian statue of William the Third. The ancient burgh Jail, the scene of the midnight adventure of Francis Osbaldistone and Rob Roy, stood exactly at the corner of the High Street and Trongate—a site now occupied by a heavy pile of shops and warehouses. The *Town-Hall* and the Cross Steeple still survive as relics of the ancient civic splendour of this part of the city.

BUCHANAN STREET is famed for the elegance of its shops. It contains the Western Club, and at its northern extremity is the principal station of the Caledonian Railway. An *Arcade* connects it on the west with Argyle Street. *Queen Street* may be said to be the next in importance to Buchanan Street, which it much resembles. Here is situated THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, a handsome building containing an extensive news-room, to which there is free admittance. In front of the building stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti. On the north, Queen Street opens into GEORGE SQUARE, the finest and most central square in the city: It is ornamented by several monuments, of which the most striking are Sir Walter Scott's, Queen Victoria's and the late Prince Consort's, Sir John Moore's and Lord Clyde's (the last two having been natives of Glasgow), James Watt's, Sir Robert Peel's, and Robert Burns's. A number of public buildings, banks, etc., are clustered in this vicinity, including the *General Post Office*, the *North British*

*Railway Station, the Athenaeum, High School, and Andersonian University.*

#### HIGH STREET—OLD COLLEGE—CATHEDRAL.

From the east end of Argyle Street, here called the Trongate, the *High Street* diverges to the north, like the backbone of the ancient city. Beyond Duke Street it ascends, with a considerable curve, what is called the "Bell of the Brae," becoming at this point rather steep and narrow. At the top, the most ancient part of the city, is situated

#### *The Cathedral.*

(Admittance every day, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. On Tuesdays and Thursdays there is a charge of 2d. each.

Divine service on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.)

This fine old minster was founded by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1133, in the reign of David I. The architecture is of a massive, rather than elegant style of Gothic; but its peculiar character is well suited to its position and surroundings.

Originally it consisted of three churches, one of which, the Old Barony, occupied the crypt, and was called the Laigh Kirk. Here Scott lays the scene of Rob Roy's mysterious warning to Francis Osbaldistone. The building is in length, from east to west, 319 feet; in width, 63 feet, and the spire is 225 feet high.

#### THE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

In the year 1856 it was resolved by a committee of citizens to enhance the beauty of the edifice by a series of stained-glass windows, to be executed on a concerted scheme of illustration. Several of these were accordingly erected at the expense of private individuals; but the local effort being countenanced by Government, the eastern window (one of the finest of the series) was defrayed by a grant. When the whole were finished, numbering 81, they were formally presented to the Crown. The windows in the nave, transepts, and Lady Chapel, were all executed at the royal establishment of glass-painting in Munich; those in the chapter-house and crypts by various British and foreign artists, whose names, as well as those of the donors, are

given in a descriptive catalogue sold in the Cathedral. The subjects are arranged with a certain regard to chronological order, commencing, at the N.W. corner of the nave, with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and continued to the S.W. angle with other Old Testament characters. The *great west window* contains subjects taken from the history of the Jews; and the *north transept window* figures of the prophets and John the Baptist. The subjects in the *choir* illustrate the parables; those in the *Lady Chapel* are figures of the apostles; and those in the *great eastern window*, the evangelists.

#### THE NECROPOLIS,

which forms the great cemetery of Glasgow, covers an eminence rising steeply to a height of from 200 to 300 feet above the Cathedral. The surface of the rock is divided into walks bristling with columns, with every variety of monumental erections, some of them peculiarly beautiful and chaste in design. John Knox's monument rises above all the others from the summit of this hill of tombs (some 250 feet above the level of the Clyde), where the spectator may survey one of the most striking and varied of city scenes.

#### WEST END OF THE CITY.

The principal street on the north side of Glasgow is *Sauchiehall Street*, and it is the main avenue to the west end. Here are situated the Corporation Galleries, containing an extensive collection of ancient paintings, acquired by the Corporation chiefly from the estate of the late Archibald M'Lellan, Esq. They also contain a marble statue of William Pitt by Chantrey, and other objects of art. At Charing Cross a bronze statue of the late James Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow, has been erected. This vicinity is noted for its numerous handsome ecclesiastical structures.

At the western extremity of Sauchiehall Street are various Terraces and Crescents, which form the residences of the local aristocracy. The highly picturesque lands of Woodlands and Kelvin Grove, occupying the east bank of the Kelvin, were purchased by the Corporation at a cost of nearly £100,000, and now form "The West-end Park." The ground was laid out by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, and includes the "Kelvin Grove," com-

memorated in the well-known song of that name. Here we reach Gilmore Hill, on the summit of which is situated

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

a building of which the city may be justly proud, and which in every respect presents a striking contrast to the original monastic structure it has recently replaced.

The building was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, in the general style of Early English architecture, intermixed with the best forms of Scotch-French domestic and secular style of a somewhat later period. It is surmounted by a central tower 300 feet in height. The foundation-stone was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1868, and the opening ceremonial took place in 1870. Each chair has allotted to it a distinct class-room with retiring room, and all the suitable laboratories and apparatus rooms, when necessary. A very large public reading-room has been provided for the students, in close proximity to the library.

The Museum includes that founded by the celebrated Dr. Hunter, who studied at Glasgow. It consists of a splendid collection of books, coins, paintings, and anatomical preparations, which has been valued at £130,000.

The Botanic Garden is situated in this vicinity, and contains the KIBBLE CRYSTAL ART PALACE, a large glass building devoted to the recreation of the people. The observatory occupies a lofty eminence south-west of the garden.

The buildings of Blythswood Square form one of the finest and most prominent objects to the stranger approaching Glasgow from the west. In the south-west corner of this square is the Episcopal church of St. Jude's, in the Egyptian style of architecture.

#### RAILWAY STATIONS.

Glasgow is well supplied with railway stations, the principal of which are as follows :—

St. Enoch's Station (and hotel), occupying a convenient position in St. Enoch's Square, opposite the south end of Buchanan Street. This is the station of the Union Railway, including the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. The Caledonian Railway



has three stations—1, *The Central* in Gordon Street, connected with 2, Bridge Street Station, by a new bridge crossing the Clyde parallel with Glasgow Bridge; 3, Buchanan Street. The North British Railway Station is in Queen Street; and there is another, the College Station, in High Street.

#### THE BROOMIELAW,

or harbour of Glasgow, comprises an area of 76 acres. It is upwards of 400 feet wide, and more than a mile and a half in length. The quays along each side accommodate vessels of every description, from the largest ships to the smallest coasting craft. Steam-vessels are to be seen here at all hours discharging or receiving crowds of passengers. A walk of about half-a-mile eastwards from the Broomielaw by the bank of the river brings the tourist to

#### GLASGOW GREEN,

the oldest public park in Glasgow, and the area on which the annual *Fair* is held in the month of July. It is diversified with walks, some of which are shaded by trees, and is surrounded by a carriage-drive about two miles and a quarter in extent. From an obelisk, erected to the memory of Nelson, Glasgow appears to great advantage; the landscape includes the various bridges and the long ranges of buildings on the banks of the river. On the west of the Green are the Court-houses and Jail, and to the south of these is the *Albert Bridge*, a new structure of remarkable beauty. Near it is the massive bridge by which the Union Railway crosses the Clyde. Farther down the river is crossed by the Victoria and Glasgow suspension bridges.

#### SOUTH SIDE.

The portion of the city on the south side of the Clyde comprises various districts, with a population exceeding 100,000. It contains some extensive locomotive engine and malleable iron works; and others where the processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing, and calico-printing are carried on upon a vast scale. The docks and shipbuilding yards of Glasgow on both sides of the river westwards, down to Govan, are among the remarkable sights of Glasgow.

The *Queen's* or *South-side Park* is a magnificent piece of ground upwards of 100 acres in extent, upon which a large sum has been expended. It is approached by one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the city, extending for a mile nearly in a straight line from Argyle Street to the flag-staff at the summit of the park. Closely adjoining the park is *Langside*, where Queen Mary met with her final defeat in 1568.

The water with which Glasgow is supplied is obtained from Loch Katrine, a distance of 40 miles. It is of almost unequalled purity, and furnishes nearly 50 gallons per head daily.

### EXCURSIONS FROM GLASGOW.

The large manufacturing town of

#### PAISLEY

is situated in Renfrewshire, on the banks of the White Cart, a tributary of the Clyde, 7 miles from Glasgow. In the square visible from the railway are the County Buildings, containing the court-house, jail, etc. There are several public buildings, including a handsome Free Library, presented to the town by Sir Peter Coats. The Abbey Church of Paisley was founded about the year 1163 by Walter Stuart, ancestor of the royal family of Scotland, and dedicated to St. James and St. Mirren. The chancel remains entire, and is used as a parish church. Attached to the south side is a small but lofty chapel, containing the tomb of Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of the founder. This lady, the mother of Robert II., first of the Stuart line, was killed by a fall from her horse in the neighbourhood. The buildings connected with the abbey are now the property of the Duke of Abercorn, the representative of Claud Hamilton, the last abbot and first temporal superior. Adjoining the town is an extensive public park, 7½ acres in extent, which was presented to the inhabitants by Thomas Coats, Esq., of Fergallie.

Paisley has given birth to two celebrated men of the name of Wilson, one the American Ornithologist, the other the Professor and author of the *Isle of Palms*. It is also the native place of the Scottish poet Tannahill. About half-way between Glasgow and Paisley are the ruins of Crookston Castle, the *maison de*

*plaisance* where Queen Mary was betrothed to Darnley. Not far from Crookston is Hawkhead House, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

#### HAMILTON AND BOTHWELL CASTLE.

(North British College Station. Several trains daily each way.)

Hamilton is the capital of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, and an ancient parliamentary burgh, carrying on a considerable trade in weaving and tambouring. It is situated in the midst of an iron and coal district, and notwithstanding this apparently adverse element, it is noted for its fruit and flower gardens.

HAMILTON PALACE, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, stands on a plain between the town and the river. It is a large classical building, with a projecting pillared portico, after the style of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, 264 feet in length and 60 feet in height. The pillars of the portico (12 in number), each formed of a solid block of stone, are 25 feet high, and fully 10 feet in span. The interior of the palace, which is not generally shown, contains a number of costly works of art and virtu. Among other pictures, Rubens' "Daniel in the Lions' Den" is to be seen here.

About two miles to the south-east of Hamilton is Cadzow Castle, the original residence of the Hamilton family. It occupies a romantic site, overhanging the Avon, and is surrounded by part of the old Caledonian Forest, where still roam the celebrated white breed of Scottish wild cattle. Sir Walter Scott has made Cadzow Castle the subject of a spirited ballad.

Nearly opposite Cadzow, and connected with the palace by a magnificent avenue, is the ancient château of Chatelherault.

On the banks of the South Calder, at no great distance from Hamilton, there are a number of family seats, including Dalziel House (Major Hamilton, M.P.), built 1649; Wishaw House (late Lord Belhaven); Coltness (H. Holdsworth, Esq.); Allanton (Sir H. J. S. Stewart, Bart.); Cleland (Lord Stair); Carfin (R. Stewart, Esq.); Orbiston (late Mrs. Douglas). On the river Rotten Calder, parish of Blantyre, there are also a number of fine seats, among which is Calderwood Castle (Sir W. M. Maxwell), worthy of a visit for the picturesque character of

its grounds. On the North Calder is Woodhall, and on the Avon, Fairholm (J. Hamilton, Esq.) At Strathavon are the ruins of the fine old castle of Avondale, where the good Duchess Anne Hamilton found shelter. In this parish is Drumclog, where the Covenanters defeated Claverhouse in 1679. An annual sermon is still preached on the field of battle on 1st June.

In the vicinity of Hamilton are the clipped terraced gardens of Barncluith, constructed originally by an ancestor of Lord Belhaven, about 1583, and now the property of Lady Ruthven. Bothwell Bridge, which crosses the Clyde two miles north of Hamilton, is the scene of the famous battle, fought in 1679, between the Royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters. The bridge has been much altered, but a part of the ancient structure still remains. The reader may be reminded of the spirited description given of this engagement in Scott's novel of "Old Mortality," as well as in the ballad contained in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

A little farther on we reach the village of

#### BOTHWELL,

now one of the fashionable resorts of the Glasgow merchants, but principally noted for the picturesque ruins of its Castle,\* which stand on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile distant. The building is a noble relic of Norman architecture, and consists of a large oblong quadrangle, flanked towards the south by two huge circular towers, and covering an area of 284 feet in length and 99 feet in breadth. Some parts of the walls are 14 feet thick and 60 feet in height. The fosse can still be traced, and so also may the flying buttresses and ramparts. The chapel at the east end, or rather part of it, is recognised by the shafted windows, as the font, altar, stancel, etc., are in the open space beyond. A circular dungeon, 24 feet by 12, called Wallace's Beef-barrel, is still shown. The Clyde here makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity celebrated in Scottish song as Bothwell Bank. The best view of the ruins is obtained from a fog-house on the river's brink. The Castle is the property of the Countess of Home.

\* Tourists admitted by the principal gateway only on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., and expected to retire from the grounds before 6 o'clock. No admission other days.

## THE FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

[This romantic scene may be visited with almost equal convenience from Glasgow or from Edinburgh, being from the former 23, and from the latter 32 miles distant. In either case the tourist takes his ticket for Lanark, where is a good hotel, the CLYDEDALE. Here a ticket and guide are obtained at a small charge, each party 1s. for two hours, and 6d. for every additional half-hour. The distance from the first gate to the last fall is 1½ mile.]

The town of Lanark is interesting as the scene of many of Wallace the Scottish patriot's exploits, and a statue of the hero is placed in a niche above the entrance to the parish church.

In visiting the Falls from Lanark the tourist proceeds first to CORA LINN, the largest, where the river takes three distinct leaps, and falls altogether a height of about 84 feet. The best view of this magnificent fall is from the semicircular seat on the verge of the opposite cliff. It may also be viewed with advantage from the bottom. Above the fall, a pavilion is fitted up with mirrors, so arranged as to give the water the appearance of being precipitated upon the spectator. Here also are the old castle of Cora, and Corehouse, the seat of the late Lord Corehouse.\*

From Cora Linn the tourist proceeds by a romantic path to BONNINGTON LINN (the uppermost fall, two miles from Lanark), passing through the grounds of Bonnington, the seat of Sir Charles Ross. In Bonnington House are preserved two relics of Sir William Wallace—a portrait, and a curious chair on which he is said to have sat. Above the cataract the river moves very slowly, but all at once it bends towards the north-west, and, dividing its current on either side, throws itself over a perpendicular rock of about 30 feet into a deep basin.

STONEBYRES, the largest fall, is about 4 miles below Lanark. The river here is broader, and rushes over its precipitous bed with great grandeur. Stonebyres House (General Douglas) is in the neighbourhood. There is no good access to the fall, and the scrambling steps, called "*Jacob's Ladder*," which conduct

\* About half-a-mile below Cora Linn is the village of New Lanark, founded in the year 1783 by the benevolent David Dale of Glasgow, father-in-law of Robert Owen. The village contains about 2500 inhabitants, who are engaged in the adjoining cotton-spinning mills.



to the channel of the river, must be avoided by those who have not sufficiently strong nerves. A guide is generally ready to render his services.

Cartland Crag and Wallace's Cave form a romantic scene on the Mouse Water, about a mile north-west from Lanark. The stream flows through a deep chasm, formed apparently by an earthquake, where the rocks rise to a height of nearly 400 feet. A bridge is thrown across this ravine, consisting of three arches, 128 feet in height. A short distance beneath is an old bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin. On the north side of the stream, a few yards above the new bridge, is the Cave where Wallace took refuge after he had slain Haselrig, the English sheriff. Jerviswood, the ancient seat of the illustrious John Baillie, who was murdered under the forms of law during the reign of Charles II., is about a mile and a half northward from Lanark.

In a picturesque valley about 3 miles northward of Lanark is situated Lee House, the seat of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., where there is still kept the famous talismanic coin called Lee Penny, the use made of which by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "The Talisman" may be familiar to the reader. The ruins of Craignethan Castle, the prototype of the "Tillietudlem" of "Old Mortality," are a few miles to the north-west, on the way to Hamilton.

#### AYR AND THE LAND OF BURNS.

The town of Ayr is situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Ayr, and contains a number of handsome public buildings, and some good hotels, including The King's Arms, Queen's, and Ayr Arms. The river, which divides Ayr proper from Newtown and Wallacetown, is crossed by two bridges, termed respectively the Auld and New Brigs—noticed under these denominations by Burns in his poem of "The Twa Brigs." The Auld Brig is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1285) by two maiden sisters of the name of Low, whose effigies were consequently carved upon a stone in the eastern parapet, near the south end of the fabric. The new bridge was erected in 1788, chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, the gentleman to whom Burns dedicated

his poem. A Gothic structure erected on the site of the tower in which Wallace was confined, contains the clock and bells of the Dungeon steeple, and is ornamented by a statue of the hero. Another statue of Wallace has been placed in front of a house occupying the site of the ancient court-house, where, according to Blind Harry, the Scottish Lords were treacherously hanged. A few fragments remain of the fort of Ayr built by Oliver Cromwell in 1652, and an old tower, which formed part of St. John's Church, founded in the 12th century, has been fitted up as a modern residence.

About 14 miles to the north of Ayr is Kilwinning, a small town with some 3000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the surrounding mineral works. The place takes its name from the Saint Winnin who settled here at an early period, and gave rise to the monastery subsequently founded by Hugh de Moreville in 1140. The remains of the Abbey subsequently erected consist mainly of the south transept, which is a beautiful fragment of the First Pointed style. Near Kilwinning is Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton and Wintoun. In the surrounding park the famous Eglinton Tournament took place in 1839.

The sea-coast to the north of Ayr is flat and sandy. Southwards it becomes bold and rocky, projecting into the well-known landmarks called the "Heads of Ayr." On either side, within a few miles, are the ruins of Greenan, and Dunure Castles, in the latter of which the Commendator of Crossraguel Abbey\* was roasted alive before a slow fire by the Earl of Cassilis.

Colzean, or Colyean Castle, the principal seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated about 2 miles from the village of Kirkoswald. This magnificent mansion stands upon the verge of a massive basaltic cliff overhanging the sea, and presents a range of lofty castellated buildings with Gothic windows. It contains an extensive and valuable collection of arms and armour.

Directly underneath the castle are the Coves of Colzean, which, according to popular report, are a favourite haunt of fairies. A few miles to the south stand the ruins of Turnberry Castle—

\* The ruins of this Abbey are 2 miles from Maybole. It was founded by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240, and was a dependency of the Abbey of Paisley.

"Where Bruce once ruled the martial ranks,  
And shook his Carrick spear"—

and which, during the 12th and 13th centuries, was the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, if not born in Turnberry Castle, must have spent many of his youthful years in it, and it was here that a fire, accidentally kindled, was mistaken by him for an appointed signal to attempt the deliverance of his country.

Opposite this part of the coast, at a distance of 10 miles, is Ailsa Craig, a huge rocky island, 2 miles in circumference, which rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1103 feet. Its nearest distance to land is about 10 miles. Upon its summit are the ruins of a tower of three storeys. It is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, who takes from it his title as a British peer.

#### BURNS'S BIRTHPLACE AND MONUMENT, AND ALLOWAY KIRK.

All admirers of Burns will be gratified with a visit to his birth-place, and the scenes in the neighbourhood with which he is associated. This may be easily accomplished from Ayr.

Taking the road southwards by way of Alloway Kirk, we come upon various localities mentioned in "Tam o' Shanter," including

"The ford,  
Where in the snaw the chapman smooored;"

and a little farther on,

"The meikle stane,  
Where drunken Charlie brak's neck-bane."

Passing the mansion of Roselle, at the distance of about 2 miles from Ayr, we reach

#### BURNS'S COTTAGE,

where the poet was born on the 25th January 1759. The original erection was a *clay bigging*, consisting of two apartments, the kitchen and the *spence* or sitting-room. The cottage remains somewhat in its pristine condition; and in the interior of the kitchen is shown a recess where the birth took place.

On an eminence, about a mile and a half to the south-east of the cottage, stands the farm of Mount Oliphant, which Burns's father rented on leaving the cottage.

Proceeding towards Burns's monument, we pass by

"Alloway's auld haunted Kirk,"

with its now roofless walls, but still retaining its old belfry. In the area of the kirk the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, is interred; and near the gate of the churchyard is the grave of Burns's father. A new church has been erected in the neighbourhood.

In the immediate vicinity of Alloway Kirk are the modern mansion of Cambusdoon (Mrs. Baird), and Newark Castle, an old seat of the Marquis of Ailes.

A few hundred yards from the Kirk is the "Auld Brig" of Doon, which figures so conspicuously in the tale of "Tam o' Shanter." Directly over the New Bridge stands

#### BURNS'S MONUMENT,

a classical building, erected in 1820 from a cyclostylar design by the late Thomas Hamilton of Edinburgh. In an apartment on the ground-floor there are exhibited here several appropriate articles—various editions of the poet's works, a snuff-box made from the wood-work of Alloway Kirk, a copy of the original portraits of Burns by Nasmyth, etc., and the Bible given by Burns to his Highland Mary. From the base of the columns a view is obtained of the surrounding grounds, which are tastefully laid out, and include a grotto containing statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny.

The Doon, to which the writings of Burns have given such celebrity, rises in a lake of the same name, about 8 miles in length, situated in the great mineral district of Dalmellington. It has a seaward course of 18 miles, throughout which it amply sustains its right to the title of "Bonnie Doon."

#### DUMFRIESSHIRE AND SOUTH-WEST OF SCOTLAND.

The country to the south of Lanark, through which the Caledonian Railway passes, has a fresh and green aspect, although it is occasionally bleak and uninteresting. The railway follows the river Clyde almost to its source.

The first station of importance, after leaving Carstairs, is

Symington Junction, where a branch line is carried eastwards to Biggar and Peebles, by which the tourist may follow the banks of the Tweed from near its source to where it joins the sea. The fine conical-shaped hill on the west is Tinto, which rises to the height of 2200 feet. Proceeding southward, we pass Lamington, the seat of Baillie Cochrane, Esq., and Abington, that of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. At Elvanfoot we are within five or six miles of the mining villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, which occupy lofty situations amid the Lowther Hills on the west. As the name betokens, lead is found here in considerable quantities. Shortly after leaving Elvanfoot we cross the watershed of the Clyde and Annan, reaching the main stream of the latter at Beattock. Two miles to the east of this station is

#### MOFFAT,

an agreeably situated watering-place, deservedly famed for the efficacy of its mineral waters. The village consists mainly of one broad and well-built street, in which are the two principal hotels (the Annandale and Buccleuch Arms), the reading-room, etc. The well-house is situated on the side of a beautiful linn, a mile and a half from the village, and may be reached by omnibuses which leave the hotels every morning.\* The water of this spring is sulphureous, and has, when newly drawn, a slightly disagreeable smell, though it is beautifully clear and cool. Moffat is surrounded by mountains, among which is the Hartfell group, the highest in the south of Scotland, ranging from 2000 to 2600 feet. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Rae hills (Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale), Auchen Castle (Hon. H. Butler Johnstone), Dumcrieff (Lord Rollo).

An excursion may be made from Moffat to the Grey Mare's Tail and St. Mary's Loch, to which stage-coaches run on certain days of the week in connection with the morning and evening trains, and return. The *Grey Mare's Tail* is one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland, and nearly 200 feet high. The name is doubtless derived from the resemblance of the fall to the tail of a horse, being, as Scott describes it,

\* A large Hydropathic Establishment affords further attractions for residence in this neighbourhood.



"White as the snowy charger's tail."

The stream has its source in Loch Skene, a wild and desolate tarn about two miles to the westward. A short way north of this we reach the source of the Yarrow, which, after a short course, forms the Loch o' the Lowes, and then falls into St. Mary's Loch.

On a grassy knoll to the left stands a monument of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

There is a good Inn here (Tibbie Shields's), a favourite resort of anglers. St. Mary's Loch is 16 miles from Moffat, and about the same distance from Selkirk. It is remarkable for the simple character of its scenery :—

"Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink  
At once upon the level brink ;  
And just a trace of silver sand  
Marks where the water meets the land."

*Marmion.*

Proceeding from Beattock through Annandale, we follow pretty closely the banks of the river Annan. At Lockerbie we leave the main line of railway, and diverge by a branch westwards to Dumfries, passing the ruins of Lochmaben Castle, which contests with Turnberry the honour of having been the birthplace of Robert the Bruce. Soon after we reach

#### DUMFRIES,

the county town, and of ancient date, having become a royal burgh so early as the 12th century. About seventy years thereafter, Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, erected a monastery here for Franciscan friars, in the church of which Robert the Bruce slew the Red Comyn before the high altar. About the same time she built a bridge across the Nith, and the pontage was given as an endowment to the same religious foundation. This remarkable structure consisted originally of thirteen arches, with a barrier in the centre ; but they have been reduced to six, and the bridge is now only crossed by foot-passengers.

It was in Dumfries that the poet Burns passed the closing years of his life, and the modest mansion in which he died may still be seen. He was buried in the old churchyard of St.

Michael's Church, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

The environs of Dumfries include several beautiful country seats, among which are LINCLUDEN HOUSE (near the ruins of Lincluden Abbey) and Dalswinton House. When Burns visited Edinburgh, on the publication of a second edition of his poems, he became acquainted with Mr. Patrick Millar (at that time the proprietor of Dalswinton); and it was on his invitation that he entered as tenant on the farm of Ellisland, then a portion of the Dalswinton estate, but dissevered a number of years ago. At Ellisland he produced his famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and the pathetic ode to "Mary in Heaven." Here his son, Colonel William Burns, was born.

At a short distance from the adjacent wooden railway bridge is the mansion-house of Friars' Carse, where the "Ayrshire ploughman" was frequently an honoured guest. His kind and amiable friend, Major Riddell, dispensed here a generous hospitality, and at his table the well-known contest for "the whistle" took place in the old Scandinavian fashion. On one of the windows of the rustic fog-house Burns inscribed verses containing the familiar lines :—

"Life is but a day at most,  
Sprung from night, in darkness lost."

Near Closeburn station (11½ miles from Dumfries) is Closeburn Hall (F. Villiers, Esq.), an ancient seat of the Kirkpatrick's, one of whom was the associate of Robert Bruce in the slaughter of Comyn, and from whom the ex-Empress of France is descended in the maternal line. In its vicinity is the romantic dell called Crickhope Linn. The station next to Closeburn is Thornhill, 2½ miles to the westward of which is Drumlanrig Castle, the Dumfriesshire seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The castle was built by William, first Duke of Queensberry, who is said to have slept only one night within its walls, and it continued to be the principal residence of the Queensberry family, until it passed by right of entail into the family of the present proprietor in 1810. It was much defaced by the Highland rebels who occupied it in 1745, and a portrait of William III., by Godfrey Kneller, still bears the marks of their violence. The castle is open to the view of the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the gardens are well worthy of a

visit. The park is of great extent and beauty, and is intersected by the river Nith.

*Abn* or *Sturtheart Abbey*, a beautiful remnant of Gothic architecture, lies eight miles to the south of Dumfries, on the opposite coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, and near the base of Criffel. The tower is light and airy, and tolerably entire. The predominating style is the Early English, in its best day, but the windows have had the advantage of the Second Pointed or Decorated style. The Abbey was erected in 1275 by Devorgilla, as a tribute of affection to the memory of John Baliol, her husband, whose death occurred six years previously. Immediately to the south is the conical-peaked Criffel, which rises to the height of 1867 feet, and commands one of the most extensive views in the south of Scotland.

Another interesting ruin near Dumfries is *Caerlaverock Castle*, situated nine miles to the south of the town, on the north shore of the Solway Firth, betwixt the confluence of the rivers Nith and Lochar. For a long period this castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale; and the property on which it stands still belongs to Lord Herries, the representative of that ancient family. The castle was at one time a place of great strength, and with a garrison of only 60 men it resisted for a considerable time a powerful army led by Edward I. It is triangular, and surrounded by a wet ditch. Of the towers which originally stood at each angle, the only one remaining is Murdoch's, where Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined in the year 1425. Over the entrance-gate to the courtyard is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, "I bid ye fair."

In the old churchyard of Caerlaverock a headstone has been "erected to the memory of Robert Paterson, the Old Mortality of Sir Walter Scott, who was buried here February 1801."

A short and pleasant excursion may be made to Terregles and Irongray. At the former, 3 miles from Dumfries, Queen Mary spent a few hours before her ill-fated flight to England, and various relics of that visit are still preserved in Terregles House. Terregles was the residence of the Earls of Nithsdale, and is now possessed by the Hon. M. C. Maxwell. Irongray Churchyard, 2 miles beyond Terregles, contains a tombstone erected by the author of "Waverley" to the memory of Helen Walker (the Jeanie Deans of the "Heart of Midlothian.")

## DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER AND PORTPATRICK.

[By railway through Kirkcudbright and Wigton shires.]

This route affords the tourist an opportunity of viewing the extreme southern coast of Scotland. Leaving Dumfries, we proceed by Dalbeattie, a thriving place, near which is the old castle of Buittle, and 4 miles farther reach Castle Douglas—a neat and well-built town. In its vicinity is Carlingwark Loch, covering a surface of 100 acres, and studded with picturesque little islands. On a small island in the Dee, about a mile to the west, is Threave Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglasses. A short distance to the south is Gelston Castle, a modern building, erected by the late Sir William Douglas.

In the neighbourhood of Creetown are several valuable granite quarries, from which the new Liverpool docks were built. In the manse of this parish, Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished philosopher, was born in 1778; and he was buried in the old churchyard. The scene of a part of the novel of "Guy Mannering" is laid in this neighbourhood, and Dirk Hatteraick's cave is pointed out on the coast between Creetown and Gatehouse.

Kirkcudbright, the capital of the county, is situated 6 miles below the confluence of the Dee with the Tarff, these rivers here forming an estuary called Kirkcudbright Bay. A branch railway connects it with Castle-Douglas, from which it is distant about 11 miles. It is surrounded with terraced woods and romantic walks, and connected with the Borge side of the Dee by a handsome metal bridge. The modern parish church is a conspicuous object, contrasting with the ivy-covered ruins of the old castle of the Maclellans. St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is situated on a beautifully-wooded peninsula, a mile and a half to the south of the town. Six miles to the south-east is Dundrennan Abbey, founded A.D. 1142, having an interesting connection with Queen Mary, who fled hither after her defeat at Langside. The portion of the abbey now standing has been thoroughly repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. There is a small inn at the village, where refreshments may be obtained. About 8 miles westwards are Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and Cally House, the seat of Murray Stewart, Esq.

Fourteen miles north-west of Castle-Douglas is the town of New Galloway, situated nearly in the centre of Kirkcudbrightshire, at the northern extremity of Loch Ken. This lake is formed by the river Ken, and is about 10 miles in length and half-a-mile in breadth; it is fringed with wood and surrounded by mountains. In the vicinity is Kenmure Castle, a place of considerable antiquity, with an avenue of fine old lime-trees.

We enter Wigtownshire at NEWTON-STEWART—a neat town, with some 2500 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Cree, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches. An excursion may be made from this to Loch Trool, a beautiful little lake, about 14 miles distant. The lake is about 2 miles long, fringed with wood, and surrounded by mountains, some of which rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

Six miles to the south of Newton-Stewart, on a slight eminence, is WIGTOWN, the capital of the county, with a population of about 2000. Many of the houses are elegantly built, and the principal street is so wide as to admit of a large bowling-green in its centre. The parish church is modern. In the old church-yard there is an interesting memorial of the two female martyrs who were drowned in the Bladenoch in the year 1685; and on the height above a monument has been erected to their memory. To the south is Galloway House, the principal seat of the Earl of Galloway, situated at the seaport of Garlieston. Of the cathedral church of Galloway, built about the end of the 12th century, little remains except a ruined and roofless chancel, occupying the site of much more ancient buildings, which had been the crypt, as it would seem, of an extensive church. It is a well-proportioned and beautiful specimen of the Early English style, and within the last forty years has been used as the parish church. The western doorway is in fine preservation and worthy of a careful examination. The town of Glenluce is situated about a mile and a half from the most inland point of Luce Bay. A little to the west of the town are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey, founded A.D. 1190 by Alan, Lord of Galloway. The original buildings must have been extensive, but the chapter-house is the only portion in fair preservation.

The only other town of importance in Wigtownshire is

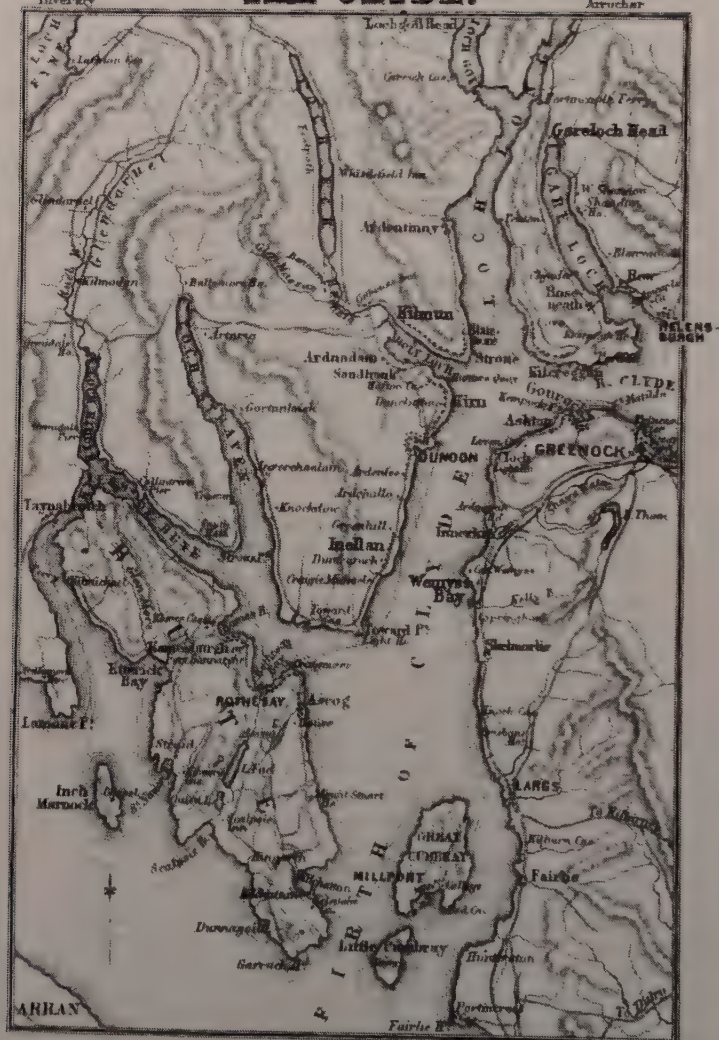




# THE CLYDE.

Inverary

Arracher



Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5  
A & C Black Edinburgh

## STRANRAER,

a seaport, situated at the head of Loch Ryan. It contains no antiquities, but there are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are—Loch Insh (Earl of Stair), Lochnaw Castle (Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.), Dunskey (Col. Blair). In the neighbourhood, about 4 miles distant, are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, formerly the seat of the powerful Earls of Cassilis, who for 300 years took a leading part in Galloway affairs. It is now the property of the Earl of Stair.

At a short distance to the south, situated on a peninsula jutting out into a small lake, are the remains of Soulesat, the most ancient monastery in Galloway.

Seven miles and a half to the west of Stranraer is PORTPATRICK, with an extensive harbour, on which large sums of money have been expended. Portpatrick is the nearest point to the Irish coast, being distant only 21½ miles.

## GLASGOW TO DUMBARTON AND GREENOCK.

By the River Clyde.

Starting from the Broomielaw in one of the numerous steamers\* which ply on the coast, a few minutes' sail brings us to the villages of Govan and Partick, where several of the extensive shipbuilding-yards of the Clyde are situated.

In about an hour's sail we reach BOWLING; a short distance below which is Duglas Point, where a monument has been erected to the memory of Henry Bell, who first introduced steam-navigation on the Clyde. The Wall of Antoninus, or Graham's Dyke, is supposed to have had its western termination here.

A little beyond this we reach

## DUMBARTON CASTLE,

situated on a rock which rises to the height of 240 feet. A part of the castle bears the name of "Wallace's Tower," in com-  
 • By taking the railway to Greenock, in order to catch the steamer there, the tourist may leave Glasgow about an hour later (see Time Tables).

moration of the Scottish hero, who was confined here; and a huge two-handed sword, said to have been his, is still shown. During the wars which desolated Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was taken, by a clever stratagem, by Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, a distinguished adherent of the king's party. At the back of the rock may be seen the town of Dumbarton, a place of great industry, where shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent.

At a short distance from Dumbarton formerly stood the castle of Cardross, in which King Robert Bruce died. We next pass Newark Castle, a large quadrangular building, and Port-Glasgow, shortly thereafter arriving at

### GREENOCK,

[Hotels: Tontine; White Hart; Royal.]

a seaport ranking as one of the most considerable in Great Britain, though of comparatively modern origin. It contains several most elegant harbours, occupying an extent of many acres, with accompanying piers, and a fine esplanade built along the sea-shore. The principal trades carried on are the refining of sugar and shipbuilding. The latter, especially the construction of iron steam-vessels, is of great extent.

The situation of Greenock is at once beautiful and convenient for commerce. The view seawards embraces the mountains of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire, and the openings to the various sea-lochs that indent the opposite coast, including the Gareloch and Loch Long. Close upon the steamboat quay stands the Custom-house, and in Cathcart Street are the Court-house, several churches, banks, a theatre, and a club-house. In the burying-ground of the Old West Kirk of Greenock Burns's "Highland Mary" is interred. In Union Street (west end of the town) is the Watt Institute, erected by a son of the great engineer, containing a Public Library, and a portrait of John Galt the novelist, who died in Greenock. The cemetery of Greenock is one of the finest in the kingdom; and there are two public parks, the gifts of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., lord of the manor. An extensive sandbank, called the Tail of the Bank, terminates a little below Greenock, and is considered the best anchorage in the Firth of Clyde.

The following steamboat excursions may conveniently be made from Greenock :—

1. To Loch Long and Arrochar, *via* Dunoon, Blairmore, and Ardentinn. At Arrochar time is given to those returning to Greenock or other piers to cross to Tarbet on Loch Lomond, and view that beautiful lake ; or the tourist may proceed from Arrochar to Inverary by coach, which runs, in connection with the steamer, *via* Glencroe and Rest-and-be-Thankful.
2. To Loch Goll (a branch of Loch Long) and Lochgoilhead, from which coaches also run to Inverary, *via* Hell's Glen and St. Catherine's Ferry.
3. To Helensburgh, the Gareloch, and Garelochhead, by Rose-neath.
4. To Kilmun and the Holy Loch, crossing the mouth of Loch Long.
5. To Largs, Millport, and Arran.
6. To Inverary by the " Lord of the Isles " Steamer.

Assuming that the tourist adopts one or other of these routes leading to Inverary, he will be conducted through some of the finest loch and mountain scenery to the capital of Argyleshire,

#### INVERARY,

[Hotels: The Argyll Arms; The George.]

the county town, situated near the head of Loch Fyne, where the river Aray falls into the loch. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1648 by Charles I. while a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and has been for a long period the seat of the noble family of Argyll. The town consists mainly of one street, near the centre of which stands the church. Here a monument has been erected to several members of the clan Campbell who were massacred near the spot in 1685. The ancient market-cross is a fine example of the sculptured stones peculiar to Scotland,

Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, was built on the site of the old castle by Duke Archibald, in 1748, after a plan by Adam. It is a square building, constructed of chlorite-slate, flanked with round towers, and surmounted with a square winged pavilion. It contains a spacious hall, and the drawing-room is adorned with some fine tapestry. There are numerous family portraits, including those of the great Marquis of Argyll and his son, who were both beheaded.

Duniquoich Hill, a cone-shaped hill, 700 feet high, overlooks



the town and castle, and is an excellent point from which to obtain a view.

Inverary is an important herring-fishery station, and the fish caught here are celebrated for their quality.

From Inverary a very pleasant tour may be made by coach to Loch Awe and Oban. The first portion of this road is carried through Glenarary. Afterwards it descends upon the beautiful expanse of

#### LOCH AWE.

This loch is about 30 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. It is reckoned one of the most picturesque in the Highlands; and possesses some pretty islands. Among these are Inishail, on which are the ruins of a small chapel; Inis-Eraith, the scene of one of Ossian's tales; Innis-Chonnel, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, a former seat of the Argyll family; and Fraoch-Elain, containing the ruins of a castle, once the property of the chief of the clan M'Naughton. At the southern extremity of the loch is Ford (see page 113), from whence there is coach communication with Ardrishaig. A small but comfortable screw steamer plies up and down the loch once a day, affording an opportunity of viewing the scenery on all sides. At Port Sonachan there is a ferry, where a road strikes off to Taynuilt. The point of land jutting into the lake near Cladich is named Innistrynich, or the Island of the Druids.

The chapel on the islet of Inishail was suppressed at the Reformation, and its possessions erected into a temporary lordship in favour of Hay, abbot of Inchaffray, who abjured the Roman Catholic faith. The old churchyard contains a number of ancient tombstones, curiously carved, many of them bearing the name of the ancient clan "MacArthur," the original inhabitants of these shores.

On a peninsula at the head of the loch stand the ruins of KILCHURN CASTLE, founded in 1449 by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, while her husband, the Black Knight of Rhodes, was engaged in the wars of the crusades. This chieftain, who was second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, and ancestor of the Argyll family, acquired by marriage a considerable portion of the estates of the family of Lorn, and was the founder of the powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745

Kilchurn was garrisoned by the Royal troops, and the exterior and greater part of the interior walls are still entire. A few miles inland from Kilchurn is the village of Dalmally, situated at the mouth of Glen Orchy. It contains a good hotel.

Two miles northwards of Dalmally is Glenstrae. This, with the neighbouring glen, formed a district peopled by the Clan Gregor, whose expatriation forms the lament in Scott's gathering song of the clan :—

" Glenorchy's proud mountains, Coalchuirn and her towers,  
Glenstrae, and Glenlyon, no longer are ours ;  
We're landless, landless, Grealich !"

"It's a far cry to Lochow" was the slogan of the clan, indicating the impossibility of reaching them in these remote fastnesses.

The head of the loch is crossed by the Callander and Oban Railway, which supplies an agreeable facility for the continuation of this route. It is carried through the famous pass of Awe, where the river Awe is disgorged from the lake. This pass is about 8 miles in length, and terminates on the west at the Rock of Brander. In this defile the Clan M'Dougall of Lorn was nearly destroyed by King Robert Bruce. The river is crossed by the "*Bridge of Awe*," the scene of Sir Walter Scott's tale of "*The Highland Widow*." This is about the best point from which to ascend Ben Cruachan, a mountain remarkable for its noble proportions. It has two peaks, the highest of which is 3667 feet above the sea-level.

Two and a half miles onwards is Tainuilt Hotel, beyond which the road skirts the borders of Loch Etive, one of the most beautiful sea-lochs in the Highlands. On the north side are seen Ardchattan House and the ruins of a priory. At the entrance of the loch are Connell Ferry and Hotel, and 2 miles beyond the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle. Soon after passing these we arrive at Oban, which is described in a subsequent page (114).

#### LOCH LONG AND LOCH GOIL.

[Regular steamers from Greenock ply up and down both lochs.]

Loch Long is an extended arm of the sea that strikes off from the Firth of Clyde opposite Gourrock. It is 24 miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile. It stretches first in a northerly and afterwards in a north-easterly direction, separating the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle. About half-way up

Loch Long, Loch Goil branches off to the north-west. Both lochs are famed for the romantic character of their scenery. The mouth of Loch Long is studded with clusters of villas, named respectively Kilcreggan, Cove, and Blairmore. Half-way between Blairmore and the mouth of Loch Goil is Ardentiny, where a road strikes across the hills, *via* Loch Eck, to Strachur on Loch Fyne side, where there is a ferry to Inverary. At the head of Loch Goil is the village of Lochgoilhead, and at the head of Loch Long that of Arrochar, at both of which there are hotels. The routes from these places have been already referred to.

#### LARGS, MILLPORT, AND ARRAN.

[Arran may be reached from Glasgow either *via* Ardrossan or Wemyss Bay, and thence per steamer; or all the way by steamer from Greenock, calling at Largs and Millport.

*N.B.*—As the hours of sailing are liable to change, it is advisable to consult the Glasgow newspaper of the day before starting.]

The Wemyss Bay Railway is a single line about 10 miles in length, branching off from the Caledonian Railway at Upper Greenock. Thence it proceeds by the village of Inverkip, near which stands Ardgowan House (Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart.), to Wemyss Bay. The terminus is connected with a pier, where the steamer awaits the arrival of passengers. There are some elegant villas at Wemyss Bay, including Castle Wemyss (John Burns, Esq.) Going on board here, a pleasant sail along the Ayrshire coast, past the modern watering-place of Skelmorlie, brings us to

#### LARGS,

an ancient town built on a level piece of ground, where the battle of Largs, between the Scots and Haco, king of Norway, was fought in 1263. The town is surrounded by numerous fine villas, and commands a view of the Cumbrae island and peaks of Arran. In the vicinity is Kelburn Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow. From Largs the steamer crosses to the town of

#### MILLPORT,

which lies snugly on the margin of a deep bay on the south coast of the Great Cumbrae Island; two small islands, called the Arrans, afford excellent shelter to the pier and harbour, which have both been constructed by the Marquis of

Bute. The island is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by 2 broad, and is the joint property of the Earl of Glasgow and Marquis of Bute. The Episcopal College erected here is an elegant building, and there are numerous well-built houses and villas. The Little Cumbrae Island lies one mile and a half to the south. From Millport we cross the mouth of the Firth of Clyde to the

ISLAND OF ARRAN.

The steamer on approaching the shore passes the mouth of Glen Sannox, and shortly after calls at the small port of CORRIE, where there is a good inn. It then proceeds to Brodick Bay, where there is a large hotel, close to the new iron pier. From Brodick Bay, the elegant shape of Goatfell is seen to great advantage, rising above the battlements of Brodick Castle, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, to whom nearly the whole island belongs. GOATFELL is 2875 feet above the level of the sea, and is easily ascended in from four to five hours.

An excursion is frequently made to Loch Ranza, situated on the north side of the island, about 12 miles from Brodick. Upon a small peninsula near the entrance are the ruins of an old castle, which was once a royal hunting seat.

On leaving Brodick Bay the steamer sails round Clachland Point to the village of Lamlash, which is built on the edge of a bay of the same name. This bay is sheltered by the Holy Island, an irregular cone, 900 feet high. Here St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba, is said to have founded a church, and the cave in which he resided is still pointed out.

At the southerly point of Lamlash Bay (three miles from the village) a simple unhewn monolith marks the point whence Robert Bruce embarked for the coast of Carrick. Specimens of rude sepulchral pillars, cairns, and circles, are to be found in various parts of the island.

To the geologist and botanist the island presents very interesting features. The shores are, for the most part, formed of red sandstone. The next most conspicuous rocks are of a schistose nature, and of various composition. The soil gives birth to a varied system of vegetation. Thus we have plants of the sea-shore, secluded glen, open moorland, and bleak mountain-top, within the compass of a few miles. In cryptogamic plants Arran is peculiarly rich.

## CLYDE STEAMER ROUTE.

## GREENOCK TO OBAN.

This route, which may be commenced either at Glasgow or (by taking the rail) at Greenock, forms on the whole the most agreeable mode of approach to the Western Highlands of Scotland.

On leaving Greenock, where the passengers who have come from Glasgow by train are received, the steamer crosses the estuary of the Clyde and approaches the Cowal district of Argyleshire, on which stands Dunoon, with its numerous villas, and two piers, at the more easterly of which, named *Kirn*, it makes its first call. On a conical hill, rising close above the main pier, stand the ruins of Dunoon Castle, of which the Duke of Argyll is the hereditary keeper. A few miles from Dunoon is the Holy Loch, a beautiful inlet of the sea, on which are situated the villages of Hunter's Quay, Ardenadam, Kilmun, and Strone. At Kilmun the Argyll family have their burial-place.

Leaving Dunoon, the steamer skirts the shore of the Bullwood, and shortly after reaches Inellan, the houses of which form almost a continuation of Dunoon. The peninsula of Cowal terminates a few miles lower, at Toward Point, where there is a lighthouse. A little farther we come in sight of Toward Castle (A. S. Finlay, Esq.), and, crossing the channel, arrive at

## ROTHESAY,

the county town of Bute, situated at the head of a well-formed bay. It contains several hotels and a hydropathic establishment. In the centre of the town are the ruins of Rothesay Castle, once a royal residence, and supposed to have been built about the year 1100. Robert II. created his eldest son Duke of Rothesay, a title still borne by the Prince of Wales. The castle was burned by a brother of the Earl of Argyll in 1685, and has since lain in ruins; but the present Marquis of Bute has cleared away the rubbish with which the ruins were encumbered, and surrounded them by a railing. Adjoining the parish church, situated about half-a-mile southwards, are the ruins of the old kirk of St. Mary's, containing several interesting stone effigies, and the burial-vault of the Bute family. Mount Stuart, the family mansion of the Marquis of Bute, is 5 miles from Rothesay, on the east side of the island.



The climate of Bute is so mild that it has been compared to that of Devonshire.

After leaving Rothesay, we enter THE KYLES OF BUTE, a sound or strait separating the northern part of Bute from the coast of Cowal. Passing the mouth of Loch Striven we reach the pier of Colintraive, situated near the mouth of Loch Ridden. Here the channel is contracted by four small islands, one of which contains the ruins of a fort erected by the Earl of Argyll in 1685. Near the head of Loch Ridden are Ormidale (Mrs. Campbell) and Glendaruel House (Archibald Campbell, Esq.) At the entrance on the west side is Glen Caladh (G. R. Stephenson, Esq.) The Kyles terminate a little beyond Tignabruich, at Ardlamont Point, where we enter Loch Fyne, a view being afforded on the south of the hills of Arran and the peninsula of Cantira.

This peninsula is joined to South Knapdale by a narrow isthmus at the fishing village of Tarbert, where a temporary pier has been constructed outside the loch for the use of the steamer on this route. The ruins of an old castle, built by Robert Bruce in 1326, overlook the harbour. From Tarbert a coach runs during summer to Campbeltown, the chief town, situated in a bay near the southern extremity of Cantira. It is well built, and contains a beautifully sculptured market-cross.

Proceeding up Loch Fyne, we diverge into Lochgilp, which branches off on the west at the point where Loch Fyne becomes contracted. Here is situated the village of

#### ARDRISHAIG,\*

[*Hotel:* Ardrishaig. 3 miles from Lochgilphead, 11½ from Tarbert, 26½ from Inverary, 40 from Campbeltown.]

the south-eastern terminus of the Crinan Canal, and where there is a good pier and harbour for fishing boats. The more important village of Lochgilphead stands at the head of the sea-arm, and on the opposite side of the bay is Kilmory Castle (Sir John

\* During summer a coach runs in connection with the steamers from Ardrishaig to Ford on Loch Awe, where a steam-gondola conveys passengers to Brander, at the head of the Loch. Here passengers can join the Callander and Oban Railway route. The road, between Ardrishaig and Ford, passes the village of Kilmartin, famous for its sculptured stones. The sail up Loch Awe from Ford is beautiful but tedious. (See page 108.)

P. Orde, Bart.) About 10 miles from Lochgilphead, on Loch Fyne side, is Minard Castle, the seat of J. Pender, Esq., M.P. The Crinan Canal, which commences here, was formed to avoid the circuitous passage round the Mull of Cantira. It is 9 miles in length, with fifteen locks. The boats are comfortably fitted up and drawn by steam. After going on board we pass, on the left, Auchindarroch House, and the Bishop of Argyll's chapel and palace, and farther on Carnbaan Inn, a good station for anglers. Along the whole course of the canal there stretches an extensive plain, on the rising ground to the right of which is Poltalloch House (John Malcolm, Esq., M.P.) Before reaching Crinan, we may observe the old village of Crinan, built upon a picturesque rock, which becomes an island at high water. Beyond is seen Duntroon Castle. The modern village of Crinan forms the north-western terminus of the canal. Upon the right, on the opposite side of the bay, is the castle of Duntroon; and northward, on the same side, is Loch Craignish, an arm of the sea, intersected by a chain of islands.

The sail from Crinan to Oban occupies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The steam-boat proceeds through the Dorishtmore or Great Gate, at the point of Craignish, then through the Sound of Scarba, stopping generally at the ialet of Easdale, where there are slate-quarries. The steamer keeps close to the shore, passing on the left a small island called Innishcapel.

On arriving at Kerrara Island, the mountains of Mull appear to great advantage, the highest of which is Benmore (3185). Loch Feochan opens on the right, disclosing Ben Cruachan to view. On approaching nearer, the ruins of Gylen Castle, an old stronghold of the Macleans of Duart, rise on the left, while on the right is passed the house of Macdougall of Galanach. The island of Kerrara forms a natural breakwater to the bay of Oban.

### OBAN.

[Hotels: The Great Western; Alexandra; Caledonian; King's Arms; Imperial; Queen's;—Craig-Ard, and Grand, on hill above.]

This town, which is a great rendezvous for tourists in the West Highlands, is built along the margin of the bay just referred to. Being of comparatively modern origin the houses are well built, and it contains excellent shops and very good hotel accommodation.

On a rocky promontory, about half-a-mile distant from the town, are the ruins of Dunolly Castle, access to which is granted on certain days. Three miles to the north, at the union of Loch Etive with Loch Linnhe, stand the ruins of *Dunstaffnage Castle*, said to have been the seat of the Scottish monarchy until the overthrow of the Picts, when that honour was transferred to Scone. It is still the property of the Crown. It was here that the famous Stone of Destiny was deposited, which now forms the support of the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey.

#### STAFFA AND IONA.

These interesting islands may be visited by regular steamers from Oban on each day of the week. In fine weather the sail occupies eleven hours, allowing an hour at Staffa and another at Iona. Passengers are landed at both places in small boats belonging to the steamers. In rough weather the landing is on the north-east side of Staffa, involving a walk of three quarters of a mile to the entrance of Fingal's Cave.

The steamer proceeds through the Sound of Mull, calling at the village of Tobermory. Beyond this it passes, on the right, the entrance to Loch Sunart, and on the left *Bloody Bay*, the scene of a clan battle. To the west of Ardmore Point stands the castle of Mingarry, anciently a residence of the clan Macdonald.

#### THE ISLAND OF STAFFA

is about 8 miles distant from the western coast of Mull. It is of an irregularly oval shape, about a mile and a half in circumference, and is about 144 feet in height at its highest point. It is covered with luxuriant grass, and affords good pasture for cattle. In calm weather passengers are conveyed from the steamer in small boats into Fingal's Cave, which is accessible at all states of the tide except that of extreme high water.

The cave is nearly 70 feet in height, and recedes about 230 feet. The entire front, as well as the sides, is composed of ranges of columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical forms; and the roof exhibits a rich grouping of overhanging pillars.

The other caves are the Clam or Scallop-shell Cave and the Herdsman. In the former the basaltic columns are bent like the ribs of a ship. From Buachaille, or the Herdsman—a conoidal pile of columns about 30 feet high—the pillars extend along the whole face of the cliff to the entrance of Fingal's Cave.

### IONA

or Icolmkill is a small island, about 9 miles to the south of Staffa. It is nearly 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, containing about 500 inhabitants. It is celebrated as an early seat of Christianity, and as the spot where Saint Columba, an Irish Christian missionary, took up his abode in the year 563.\*

The stranger is generally conducted first to the *Nunnery* of St. Mary, which is in comparatively good preservation. Among the tombs may be seen that of the Prioress Anna, of date 1511. From this we proceed along the *street of the dead* to *Reilig Oran*, the burial-ground of Iona, passing on the way one of those Runic crosses for which this island is famous, named Maclean's Cross. The tombs of this cemetery are disposed in nine rows, one being appropriated by the Macleans, another by the Macdonalds, while a third is pointed out as the spot where

"The mighty kings of three fair realms are laid."

As a specimen of Celtic art, the finest tomb is the memorial slab of the four Friars, which occurs in the fifth row.

We next visit *St. Oran's Chapel*, which appears to have been erected about the close of the 11th century by Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, on the site of St. Columba's original cell. It is of small extent (40 by 20), and of rude Norman architecture, and contains some interesting monuments.

### The Cathedral.

Before entering the Cathedral Church of St. Mary we should examine the beautiful St. Martin's Cross, which is considered a model of handsome proportions. It is formed of one piece of red granite, 14 feet high, and is covered with Runic sculpture. The Cathedral is built in the usual form of a cross; the length being 160 feet and the breadth 24. It consists of nave, tran-

\* For an interesting account of St. Columba and his adopted home, see the work on Iona by the Duke of Argyll, who is proprietor of the island.

septs, and choir, at the north side of which is a sacristy, and there are side chapels on the south. It is chiefly in the First Pointed style of architecture; but, as in other buildings of the same kind in Scotland, there is a mixture of the Romanesque and Second Pointed styles, indicating different periods of erection, ranging from the 13th to the 16th centuries. The tower, which is divided into three storeys, is supported by four arches, resting on thick-set pillars, with sculptured capitals. Very near the place where the high altar stood is a black marble tombstone of Abbot Mackinnon, whose cross is in St. Oran's Chapel; and opposite is one of Abbot Kenneth. In the centre of the chancel is the tomb of Macleod of Macleod, the largest tombstone in Iona. On the north of the Cathedral are the ruins of the cloisters, consisting of a chapter-house and library.

"Strangers visiting Iona," says the Duke of Argyll, in his interesting work already referred to, "who have time to do so, should take a boat from the landing-place to the Port-na-Churaich, the creek where Columba landed. The beach consists of fragments of rocks rolled and polished by the surf, and is almost like a beach of precious stones."

#### BALLACHULISH AND GLENCOE.

During the summer months a steamer sails from Oban, on each day of the week except Sunday, to Ballachulish, where vehicles are in waiting to convey passengers to Glencoe. After viewing the glen they are reconveyed to the hotel or to the steamer, which returns that evening to Oban. The route pursued is the same as to Inverness, *viâ* the Caledonian Canal as far as Ballachulish.

#### SKYE.

This island may now be reached either by steamer from Oban, sailing on certain days of the week, or by railway from Dingwall to Strone, thence by steamer to Portree.

Skye is one of the most considerable islands of the Hebrides, and belongs to the county of Inverness. Its greatest length is 54 miles, and breadth 33, varying, however, to so little as 3 miles; and it contains some 700 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of Scotland by the sounds of Sleat and Rassay, but at



the ferry of Glenelg it is not more than half-a-mile from the nearest part of Inverness-shire. The coasts are bold and rocky, abounding with many safe and commodious bays, especially at the harbours of Oronsay and Portree. It is celebrated for the picturesque grandeur of its mountains, some of which are so high as to be snow-capped at midsummer. The only town in the island is Portree.

Supposing the tourist to visit the island by steamer from Oban, he may disembark either at Kyle Akin or Broadford, and proceed thence, by Lochs Scavaig and Corniak, to Sligachan and Portree.

If this route be chosen, we reach, at the distance of 5 miles from Broadford, a small cluster of huts at the head of Loch Slapin called Torrin, where, during the summer months, boats may be hired for the next part of the excursion. This consists of the sail from Torrin to the head of Loch Scavaig, a distance of about 10 miles, and which, by means of stout rowers, may be accomplished in about two hours. On the right will be observed Mount Blaven, 3019 feet in height. Passing the farmhouse of Kilmarree, and coasting along the island, we reach the

#### SPAR CAVE OF STRATHAIRD,

the entrance to which is rather unpromising. An advance of a few yards from the opening unfolds the interior, which recedes some 160 feet into the solid rock, and seems as if paved with marble. The floor forms a steep incline, and is so smooth as to be ascended with difficulty, especially as it is necessary to carry a lighted candle in one hand. The innermost recess opens into a gallery, with crystallisations, and the cave terminates at the brink of a deep pool, 10 feet in diameter.

Leaving the cave and rounding Strathaird Point, with the island of Soa on the left, we enter

#### LOCH SCAVAIG,

bounded by the romantic forms of the Cuchullin Hills. The rocky coast is here broken up by the action of the sea into caverns, one of which, passed on the right, is said to have been inhabited by Prince Charles shortly before his final departure for France. At the foot of Blaven, to the right, is Camasunary,

where ponies may be engaged to be in waiting. The upper portion of Loch Scavaig is divided into two smaller basins, and it is from the westerly one we proceed to *Loch Coruisk*, which is distant only a mile from the landing-place. The margins of this lake are composed of sloping rocks and gigantic stones, rising ridge above ridge till they blend with the higher sides of the mountains. The whole scene is one of sterile grandeur. The tourist may strike across from Loch Coruisk to Glen Sligachan, by skirting the ridge called Drumhain.

Of the numerous peaks of the Cuchullins which here come into view, *Scur-na-Gillea*n (the Rock of the Young Men) is generally regarded as the highest. Its height is computed to be between 3200 and 3220 feet. Descending into Glen Sligachan, the small Loch-na-nain will be seen, where the road from Camasunary is met. The road through this desolate valley is rough and stony, and although said to be only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles it will appear to many at least double in point of fatigue. Following the course of the rivulet, we reach

#### SLIGACHAN HOTEL,

situated about ten minutes' walk from the head of the sea loch of that name. Opposite the hotel rises Glamaig, and to the east Maracow, both extraordinary-looking peaks. The distance from Sligachan to Portree is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but the road presents no particular feature of interest.

#### PORTREE,

[Hotels: Portree; Royal; Caledonian. 25 miles from Broadford, 32 from Dunvegan.]

the chief town of Skye, is situated on a steep acclivity at the side of the loch of the same name, which here forms a land-locked natural harbour. The entrance is surrounded by bold headlands, forming the commencement of a noble range of coast scenery extending northward to the point of Aird. It derives its designation from James V., who anchored here for some time during an expedition to the Isles.

About five minutes' walk from the hotel is a rocky eminence surmounted by a tower, from which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Five miles to the eastward of Portree lies the island of

Raasay, where Dr. Johnson and Boswell spent several days. Upon it are the hill of Duncan and the ruins of Brochel Castle.

On the coast, 4 miles northwards of Portree, is Prince Charles's Cave, where he lay concealed for some time during his wanderings.

Three miles distant from this, and 7 from Portree, is the remarkable mountain called

#### THE STORR ROCK,

the summit of which is cut down in a vertical face four or five hundred feet in height; while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached rock. The more durable remains of the cliffs are separated from the precipice, and combined in a variety of intricate groups, presenting forms of castles and towers. The most remarkable of all the rocks is that which forms the summit, and which is 160 feet in height from the ground (and 2341 above the level of the sea), and its form emulates at a distance the aspect of a spire. The prospect from the top of the Storr is very extensive, and embraces the greater part of Skye and other islands of the Hebrides, and the mountains of Ross and Sutherland.

#### THE QUIRAING

is another mountain in Skye, famous for its wonderful formation. It is situated about 20 miles to the north of Portree. In height it is inferior to the Storr, being only 1774 feet above the sea-level. That part which is more particularly entitled to the name of *Quiraing* consists of a verdant platform, about 1500 feet in height, 100 paces long by 60 broad. The passage by which it is approached is much obstructed by heaps of stones and rubbish, washed down or fallen during the waste of ages, while all around are gigantic columns of rock, for the most part inaccessible. One of these is an isolated pyramidal cliff, called the Needle. From Portree a visit may be paid to

#### DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

the residence of the Macleod of Macleod. It is situated on the shore of Loch Follart, in the district of Vaterniah, very near the northern extremity of the island, 22 miles from Portree, and 25½ from Sligachan. There is very little to interest the tourist in either of the roads, and even the castle itself will hardly repay the time and trouble of visiting it.

## STORNOWAY,

the only town of Lewis, and principal seaport, is situated at the head of a bay on the east side of the island. It is a great fishing station (taking precedence of all others save that of Wick), is well and regularly built, and its streets are lighted with gas. The most prominent of its buildings are the Parish Church, Free Church, and Episcopal Chapel; the schools, jail, and masonic lodge; it contains also a good inn. On an eminence overlooking the town is the fine mansion of the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, Bart., a building in the castellated Tudor style. The castle grounds are extensive, and laid out with great taste, and great improvements have been made in the property since it came into the possession of the present lord of the manor, who has expended upwards of half-a-million on it in various useful ways. The population of the island is now estimated at about 25,000.

The Druidical Standing-Stones or TEMPLE OF CALLANISH, perhaps the most perfect remains of their kind in Britain, may be visited from Stornoway.

*Harris*, the southern portion of this island, is much the smaller of the two, and appended to Inverness-shire, whereas Lewis forms part of Ross-shire. It is the property of the Earl of Dunmore. At the head of Loch Seaforth is *Ardeourie Castle*, the shooting-lodge of E. H. Scott, Esq., and on west Loch Tarbert, *Fincastle*, that of Earl de Grey.

At the southern point of the island are the remains of the ancient church of Rowdill, containing an ancient monumental tomb. The other islands of the Western Hebrides are Uist, Benbecula, Barra, St. Kilda, and a number of smaller islands, and the whole extend over a space of about 180 miles.

## THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The Caledonian Canal consists of a chain of salt and fresh water lakes, extending from the Atlantic to the German Ocean, through what is called the Great Glen of Scotland, a distance of 60 miles. Of this, 37½ are natural sheets of water, and 23 cut as canal. Taking our departure from Oban in one of the excellent steamers which sail on this route, we enter Loch Eil at

Coran Ferry, on a bend of which, near the confluence of the river Lochy, stands

#### FORT-WILLIAM,

[Hotels: Alexandra; The Chevalier; The Caledonian.]

a small Highland town, which has sprung up in connection with the adjacent fort. This fort was originally erected by General Monk to overawe the untameable Sir Ewan Cameron of Loch Eil, who persisted in waging war against the forces of the Commonwealth long after every other chieftain had recognised its authority. It was afterwards rebuilt on a smaller scale in the reign of William III. At a short distance northwards stands the ruined castle of *Inverlochy*, a spacious quadrangular building, with circular towers at each angle. It would appear to have belonged at one time to the family of Comyn. Here the Marquis of Montrose achieved one of his most decisive victories over the Marquis of Argyll in 1645, an engagement described at length in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." Immediately above Fort-William rises

#### BEN NEVIS,

the highest mountain in Scotland, being 4406 feet above the level of the sea, while its circumference at the base exceeds 24 miles. It consists principally of a fine brown porphyry, and contains red granite of such a beautiful grain as to be unmatched in any other part of the world. It is cleft in many places by rents and glens, and its precipices are of great altitude. In some of the fissures the snow remains even in the warmest summer. The summit is 5 miles from Fort-William, and 8 from Banavie, the ascent occupying 3½ and the descent 1½ hours. Excellent guides may be obtained at either of these places to accompany tourists to the top.

From the pier at Maryburgh the steamer proceeds to CORPACH, situated at the northern bend of Loch Eil. There is a pier here where tourists disembark, and from which they are conveyed in omnibuses to the Lochiel Arms Hotel at

#### BANAVIE

This hotel is distant 1 mile from Corpach pier, and 3 from Fort-William. An excursion may be made from this westwards,



up the banks of Loch Eil, by Kilmallie, to Prince Charles's Monument and Glenfinnan, a distance of 15 miles.

Two locks near the mouth of the river Spean admit us to Loch Lochy, which is 10 miles in length by about 1 in breadth. On its western side is the narrow valley in which lies *Loch Arkaitg*, and nearly at its mouth stands Auchnacarry, the seat of Cameron of Lochiel. We next reach *Loch Oich*, the central lake of the chain as well as the smallest and most elevated, being 4 miles in length, and little more than a quarter of a mile broad. It discharges its waters into Loch Ness. On the western shore, where the loch is most contracted, stands Invergarry House (Edward Ellice, Esq.), and near it are the ruins of the old castle, a former stronghold of the chief of Macdonell, which was burnt in the rebellion of 1745. On the roadside, near the Castle, a monument commemorates the summary vengeance inflicted by a former chief of Glengarry on the murderers of the Keppoch family.

At Aberchalder the steamboat descends to Fort Augustus, on Loch Ness, by seven locks. This fort was built shortly after the rebellion of 1715, but sold to Lord Lovat in 1867.

Loch Ness is nearly 24 miles in length, and averages  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth, and in many places it is so deep that it never freezes. Six miles from Fort-Augustus we reach Invermoriston, where there are a pier and hotel.

The steamer calls next at the pier and hotel of FOYERS, to afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the celebrated falls. These consist of two portions, about a quarter of a mile asunder, the lower being the more imposing. This lower fall makes its descent, in a sheet of spray some 200 feet in height, into a deep linn, surrounded by rocks.

" Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,  
And viewless echo's ear astonished rends,  
Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless showers,  
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding lowers."

BURNS.

The upper fall is about thirty feet high, twice broken in its descent, and may be viewed from a bridge underneath.

On the opposite side of the loch the isolated peak of Mealfour-vonie rises to the height of 3060 feet. On a peninsula at its northern base are the ruins of Urquhart Castle, which appears to have been once a strong and extensive building. It is the

property of the Earl of Seafield, whose residence of Balmacraan is in the neighbourhood. The steamer stops for a short time at a pier in Urquhart Bay, about a mile from which is the excellent hotel of *Drumnadrochit*.

At the ferry of Bona, 8 miles from Drumnadrochit, the steamer enters Loch Dochfour, on the margin of which stands Dochfour House (Evan Baillie, Esq.) At the foot of the lake the steamer again enters the canal, and eventually arrives at its destination of Muirtown, an outskirt of Inverness, where there is a hotel. Omnibuses and cabs are in waiting here for the conveyance of passengers and luggage.

#### INVERNESS,

[Hotels: Caledonian; Station; Royal; Imperial; Waverley; Gellion's.]

the capital of the Highlands, and chief town of the county, is situated at the mouth of the river Ness, at the spot where the basins of the Moray and Beaulie Firths and the Great Glen of Scotland meet one another.

The town, which consists of regular streets and elegant houses, is built principally upon the right bank of the river, but it is connected with the other by two bridges, one of stone and the other a suspension bridge. The railway station is situated in *Academy Street*, at the east side of the town, and from it diverges the modern street called *Union Street*. Thence we reach Church Street, at the northern extremity of which is the High Church, and at the southern, the spire of the old Jail. The *High Street* is the most ancient part of the town, and here is situated the *Town Hall*. From the Town Hall we ascend by Castle Wynd to *The Castle*, a modern building, designed to serve as a court-house and other municipal purposes, but which occupies the old site of Inverness Castle, originally one of the strongholds of Macbeth, maormor of Ross-shire. A fine view is commanded from the surrounding grounds.

From the castle we pass by the new suspension bridge to the other side of the river, where is situated the Cathedral, an elegant modern building in the Decorated Gothic style. The eleventh entrance is on the west side, between two lofty towers, which, however, are still incomplete. The nave consists of five

bays, divided by monolithic columns of Peterhead granite, from which spring the nave arches. Over these are the clerestory windows arranged in triplets. The transepts are carried the full height of the nave, and the intersecting arches rise in clustered columns to the roof. The choir is raised by from two to ten steps, and contains numerous stalls and seats for choristers. The windows are filled with stained glass, and there is a very fine organ. The architect of the cathedral was Mr. Alexander Ross of Inverness.

There is an endowed academy in Inverness for the education of boys of the name of Mackintosh, and a public seminary. The town contains a public newsroom and several banking-houses, and two newspapers are published.

A mile to the west of Inverness is *Craig-Phadric*, a hill 550 feet high, where there is a "vitrified fort," and the same distance to the south-west is the singularly-shaped *Tom-na-hurich*, or "hill of the fairies," which has been laid out as a cemetery. A pleasant walk may be taken up the bank of the Ness to the *islets*, which are laid out as pleasure-grounds, and connected with the mainland by suspension bridges.

An excursion is frequently made from Inverness to Culloden Moor, where the ill-fated grandson of James VII. was finally defeated, 16th April 1746. A carriage-road passes through the scene of the battle, and two or three green trenches mark the spot where the heat of the fray took place. Culloden House, where Prince Charles lodged the night before the battle, is a mile to the north, and is now the property of Arthur Forbes, Esq. Nairn and Cawdor Castle have already been described.

## INVERNESS TO SKYE.

### BY THE DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

This romantic line of railway was opened in the autumn of 1870. It intersects the county of Ross from east to west, and connects the Cromarty Firth with Loch Carron. It is a single line, 53 miles in length, and affords the means of surveying comfortably some of the wildest scenes in this part of the Highlands. At the distance of 10 miles from Inverness the line passes the village of Beaul, with its stately old trees, and ruins of an ancient priory.

From this it proceeds northwards across the portion of Eastern Ross-shire named *The Black Isle* to

#### DINGWALL,

[Hotels: National; Caledonian.]

the county-town of Ross, situated at the head of the Cromarty Firth. Winding along the southern base of Ben Wyvis, we reach

#### STRATHPEFFER.

[Hotels: Ben Wyvis; Strathpeffer; Spa.]

This village is built upon the estate of the old Earls of Cromarty, now represented by the Duchess of Sutherland, and consists of a number of scattered villas and lodging-houses. There are excellent hotels, and a pump-room, where mineral water is obtained. This water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas to a greater degree than Harrogate, and contains several saline ingredients. An analysis of the weaker of the two springs shows the following result to the imperial gallon:—Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 13·659 cubic inches; sulphate of soda, 52·710 grains; sulphate of lime, 30·686 grains; common salt, 19·233 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 4·855 grains—total, 107·484 grains.

Close to the village is Castle Leod, the old family residence of the Earls of Cromarty.

An agreeable excursion may be made to the *Falls of Rogie*, four or five miles distant.

Strathpeffer is considered the best starting-point for the ascent of Ben Wyvis ("The Mountain of Storms"), which is 3422 feet high. The distance to the summit is about 10 miles.

On leaving Strathpeffer and proceeding westwards, we are conveyed along the tops of mountains surrounded by rocks, ferns, and heather. Crossing the Blackwater, we reach

#### GAEVE,

where there is a small inn, so named from a beautiful small loch here situated. On the banks may be seen "The Lodge," a summer residence of Mr. Hanbury.

After passing through the bleak moors of Corriemoillie, we skirt the margin of Loch Luichart, which is about 7 miles

in length, and varies from three-quarters to one mile in breadth. Near the top we pass Kinloch-Luichart Lodge, the property of Lady Ashburton. The line crosses the Luichart river, and the railway embankment comes close upon the Falls of Grudie, where the river Fannich comes tumbling down from Loch Fannich, a considerable sheet of water on the north. The stream becomes calmer as it opens out into Loch Chullen. Here the three peaks of Scur Vuillin, in Strathconan, bound the view on the south, those of Foin Bhein (Fingal's Hill) 2979, and the hills of Loch Fannich on the north. At Achanault, 21½ miles from Dingwall, the country opens up into the long upland valley of Strathbran, which stretches before us some 10 miles, and direct through which our course lies. At the head of the strath we reach

#### ACHNASHEEN,

where there is an inn. From this a coach runs daily to Kinlochewe and Gairloch by Loch Maree, an excursion well worthy of the tourist's attention.

At the distance of 32 miles from Dingwall we cross the watershed, and keep close by the side of the infant Carron and Loch Scaven. Beyond this the scenery becomes very fine. At Craig the valley expands into flat meadow-land, through which the stream is seen meandering at the bottom. Here the hills of Skye come into view. A few miles farther on we reach the shooting-lodge of Auchnashellach, romantically situated at the entrance of Glen Corry-Lair, and overlooking Loch Doule.

After crossing the Carron, the line runs almost direct to Strathcarron, or New Kalso station, distant 46 miles from Dingwall, where a new hotel has been erected.

We then cross the Udale, a large stream, and wind along the southern shore of the loch, only a few feet above the level of high water. From the overhanging cliffs several waterfalls descend, which are carried by bridges below the railway. The western terminus of the railway is reached at

#### STROME,

53 miles from Dingwall. Here a handsome station and pier have been erected. From the latter, commodious steamers ply



to Portree, distant 30 miles, and Stornoway, in Lewis, three times a week. The whole route of about 275 miles by rail and 70 by water can be accomplished in twenty-three hours from Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new hotel has been erected at Stromie for the accommodation of tourists. Near Stromie is Duncraig Castle, the west coast residence of Mr. Matheson, M.P.

About eight miles to the south of Stromie is BALMACARA, where there is a spacious well-furnished hotel.

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### SUTHERLANDSHIRE

In its superficial configuration and aspect Sutherlandshire is distinguished by several marked features. It is washed by the ocean on three of its five sides. On the west and north coast, and in the section of country intermediate between the extreme points of these, are groups of huge mountains; while the rest of the county consists mainly of spacious plains, edged by chains of hills of comparatively moderate height.

The mountains are characterised by their general isolation from each other, but all of them rest on a general table-land of considerable elevation. Of wood, excepting close by the eastern shore, and on the lower parts of the Oykel river, it is almost destitute.

The Sutherland railway is now extended as far as to Wick and Thurso. From LAIRG, as a central point, travellers may proceed to any part of the interior of the county by mail-cars. Between Tongue and Thurso there is a mail-coach thrice a week.

The inns are in most cases clean and comfortable, and occasionally provided with unexpected luxuries. The whole county is intersected by good roads (free of toll). Angling is one of the great attractions, and some of the innkeepers have the privilege of salmon-fishing for a period of the year. On the lakes there is more license, and trout-fishing may be had by hiring a boat at any of the hotels.

We enter this county at Bonar Bridge, and, skirting the left side of the Kyle of Sutherland, reach INVERSHIN, after crossing the Oykel by a handsome viaduct.

At the village of Lairg we reach Loch Shin, one of the largest sheets of fresh water in Scotland, being 24 miles long and

averaging 1 mile in breadth. Its scenery is of a very softened character, and it is a most convenient and excellent lake for trout-fishing. Beyond Lairg the railway runs through a heathery moor on the right side of the valley, which may now be called Strathfleet, although not for some time is there any stream which deserves a name.

On passing Rogart station the valley becomes woody, and then the top of the Little Ferry comes into view. A little farther on we see the Mound, an embankment which was constructed across the ferry many years ago, to carry the parliamentary road.

Curving round a bold rocky headland, the railway enters upon a broad plain which lies between Little Ferry and Golspie. From the left window of the carriage the traveller will see Ben Bhraggie, crowned by the statue of the late Duke of Sutherland, after a model by Chantrey.

Looking along the side of the carriages on the left, the traveller will notice the tops of the lofty towers of Dunrobin Castle rising over the grand ancestral trees by which it is surrounded, but the main part of the castle itself is not visible. Soon the train drives into the station of Golspie, which is at the south-west corner of the village.

#### GOLSPIE.

This neat and thriving village is situated at the mouth of the Dornoch Firth, and on its northern shore. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, a Parish Church and a Free Church, the best Parish School perhaps in the north, and a very good Free Church School, a capital hotel, two banks, and many excellent shops. In the immediate vicinity is DUNROBIN CASTLE, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Sutherland. The general character of this building is that of a large French château, with details borrowed from the best old Scottish models. Strangers are liberally allowed to inspect the gardens, but there is no admission to the castle.

Dunrobin Glen may be visited; and a footpath, commencing at the Sutherland Arms, extends for about a mile up the burn. A fine waterfall occurs half-way.

About five miles from Golspie we reach Brora, a village with two good inns, situated at the mouth of the stream of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by workers in the neighbouring

freestone quarries, a stone abounding in shells of the neighbourhood. An excursion may be made from this up Strathbrora, to the rock Carrol, Kilcalmkill (which still perpetuates St. Columba's name), and Cole's Castle, a fortress of enormous strength built of uncemented stone. At Kintredwell a Pictish tower may be seen upon the roadside, which has been pronounced one of the most remarkable in Scotland.

Within 2½ miles of Kintredwell is the fishing-village of Portgower, where there is a good inn [Portgower]. Two miles beyond lies the thriving small town of

#### HELMSDALE,

situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possessing a convenient harbour, to which fleets of fishing-vessels resort during the herring-fishery. The railway for the present terminates here.

A little to the north of Helmsdale we enter the county of Caithness, the capital of which is

#### WICK,

an irregularly built town, situated on the northern shore of Wick bay. Wick was incorporated as a royal burgh in 1859. It contains a custom-house, a chamber of commerce, and several branch banks. It has frequent intercourse by steamers with the Orkney and Shetland Isles. A new harbour has been constructed, at a cost of about £120,000. On the south side of the bay is the suburb of Pulteneytown.

#### THURSO,

or Thor's Town, the most northerly on the mainland of Scotland, is 21 miles to the north-west of Wick. It is rather irregularly built, but it contains some neat freestone houses and a handsome church. Eastward stands a fine old castle (Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.), and farther on, in the same direction, Harold's Tower, which was erected over the tomb of Earl Harold, the possessor, at one time, of half of Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness, and who fell in battle against his own namesake in the year 1190. On the west side of the bay are the ruins of a residence of the bishops of Caithness. The bay of Thurso

consists of a semicircular sweep of sandy beach, closed at either extremity by the precipitous rocks which terminate in the high bluff promontories of Holborn and Dunnet Head.

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### THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

This group of islands, with the sister group of the Zetlands, forms one of the counties of Scotland. They are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, a strait of about 8 miles in breadth, whose turbulent and angry waters form a terrible barrier between them and the mainland. In number they amount to 67, of which about 27 are inhabited, the population amounting to upwards of 30,000. Their general appearance is bleak, owing to the want of wood, and the tracts of waste uncultivated land. These latter, however, are diminishing; and now, both on the Mainland and other islands, there are some excellent agricultural and grazing farms. The islands have a considerable export trade in live stock and grain, but more especially in cod, ling, and tusk, crabs, lobsters, and periwinkles, also in geese and eggs.

The steamer for Orkney and Shetland sails twice a week in summer from Leith, near Edinburgh, calling at Aberdeen, Wick, etc. The distance to Kirkwall from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles, and a good-weather passage is reckoned at 26 hours. The voyage may be shortened by going on board at Aberdeen, where the steamer calls on its way north.

### KIRKWALL,

[Hotels: Cannon's; Temperance; J. Adamson's; Castle.]

the capital of the Orkneys, is a royal and parliamentary burgh, the first existing charter bearing the date of 1476. It is distinguished for its Cathedral, a stately and imposing pile, founded in 1138 by Ronald, Earl of Orkney, and dedicated to his relative Magnus, who had been murdered some years previously, and canonised by the Pope. The spire was struck by lightning and burned down on the 9th January 1671, and never afterwards rebuilt. The roof is supported by 32 pillars, in two rows, 16 feet apart. Four of these support the tower in the

centre of the cross, and are 24 feet in circumference ; the others are 15 feet in circumference and 18 feet in height. There are several monumental stones in the side walls, one of which is sacred to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the well-known historian. The choir has been screened off and fitted up as the parish church ; a sad desecration in the estimation of antiquaries. In the east end is a splendid rose window 36 feet high and 12 feet wide. A dark winding stair conducts to the top of the tower, whence there is a very fine view. Adjoining the Cathedral are the ruins of two old palaces.

An interesting excursion may be made from Kirkwall to the Tumulus at Macshaw and the Druidical Temple at Stennia.

The chief town of the Shetland Islands is

#### LERWICK,

a thriving place of some 4000 inhabitants. It contains two hotels, the Queen's and Zetland.

Several churches are conspicuous on the high grounds, and the walls of a fortification, called Fort Charlotte, occupy the northern boundary. Commercial Street, which runs zig-zag throughout its whole extent, constitutes the only thoroughfare, and here there are numerous shops where the hosiery peculiar to these islands is abundantly displayed.

Lerwick possesses one of the finest of harbours, which is made the rendezvous of all vessels destined for the north and the whale-fishery. Off Bressay is the Ness, the most remarkable of the rock-phenomena of Shetland, and which consists of a small high island, with a flat summit, girt on all sides by perpendicular walls of rock.



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# 12 ADVERTISEMENTS BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS Arranged Alphabetically according to Locality

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Special Tourist Cabin Tickets issued during the Season,

For One Week, £3; or Two Weeks, £5.

Giving the privilege of the run of all the undernamed Steamers to any part of the Highlands where they may call at during the time specified.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea for One Week, £2 additional.

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ROYAL



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STEAMERS

CLAYMORE (New Screw Steamship)			
COLUMBA	ISLAY	GLENGOE	INVERARAY CASTLE
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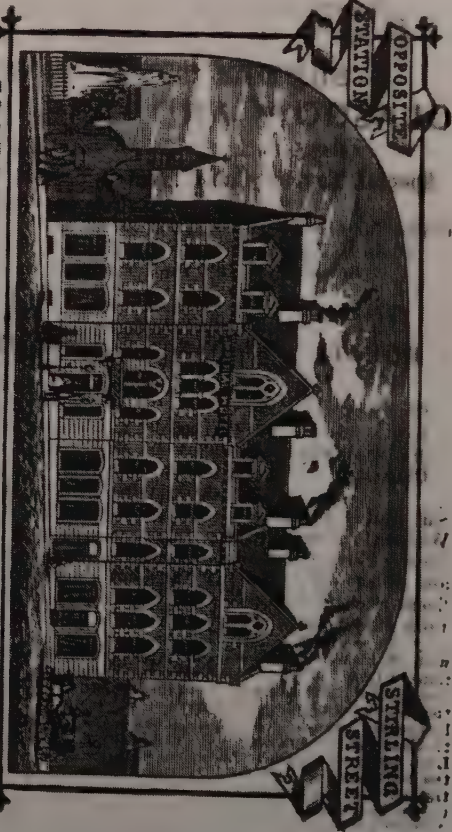
Time-Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, sent post free on application to the Publishers, DAVID MACBRATNE, 119 Hope Street, Glasgow  
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ABERDEEN.

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(NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RAILWAY STATION)

### IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.



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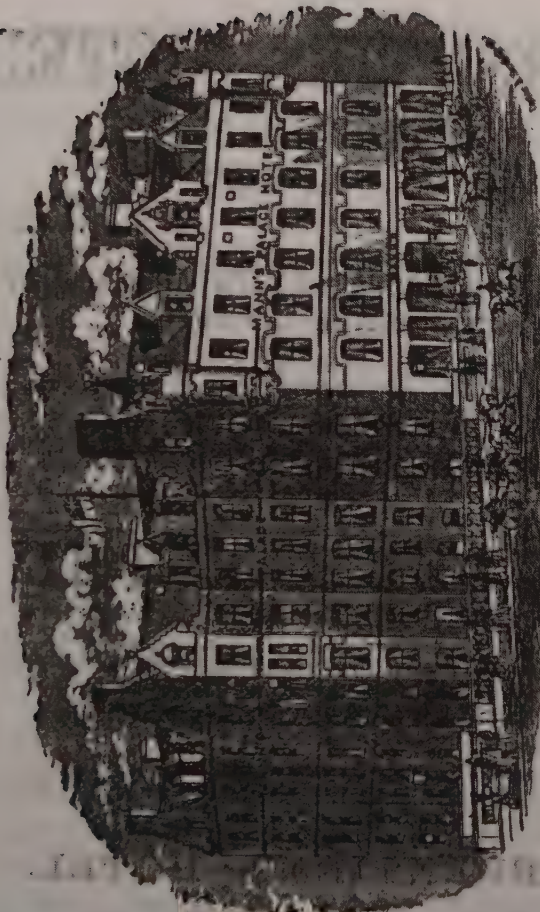
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ABERDEEN.

3

ABERDEEN.



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The Hotel Bus awaits the arrival of all through Trains.

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*Arrangements made for Families.*

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M. FERGUSON, for many years head steward of the Loch Long and Loch Goll M. Steamers, has leased the above Hotel, which is beautifully situated on the banks of Loch Long, and at the entrance to the celebrated Glen Finart. This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished, and visitors are assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort.

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Feasting, with careful Drivers. Fishing Boats.

AYR—BALLATER—BANAVIE.

5

AYR—LAND OF BURNS.

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ATTENDANCE, 1s. 6d. each.

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AN OMNIBUS MEETS EVERY TRAIN.

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FIRST CLASS.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

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**ROYAL OAK HOTEL**

THIS Hotel has an unrivalled situation, and is very suitable as a centre from which the most beautiful scenery in North Wales may be visited. It is near the Station, to which it has a Private road. The coaches for Llanberis, Beddgelert, and Bala, start daily from the Hotel.

AN OMNIBUS MEETS EVERY TRAIN.

FISHING TICKETS FOR ALL THE NEIGHBOURING RIVERS.

Billiards. Lawn Tennis. Archery.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

David Cox's celebrated Signboard Picture.

M. PULLAN, Proprietor (Ten Years Proprietor of the Crown Hotel, Harrogate).



BETTWS-Y-COED--BIDEFORD.

5

BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES.

# THE GWYDYR HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, which is near the Railway Station, offers every comfort and attention to Families and Tourists.

*Tickets for fishing may be had at the bar.*

E. FAICHNEY, *Proprietor.*

BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

## JOHN TANTON'S HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.  
THIS Hotel is pleasantly situated, facing the river Torridge, noted for its Salmon, Trout, and other fishing.  
An Omnibus meets every train; private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice.

BILLIARDS.

N.B.—The Mail-Coach starts from this Hotel daily at 7.15 A.M., taking passengers, parcels, etc., for Clovelly, Hartland, and its neighbourhood.  
CHAS. B. CLEMOW, *Proprietor.*  
and at ANDERTON'S HOTEL, Fleet Street, London.

BIDEFORD.

## NEW INN FAMILY HOTEL.

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PRIVATE SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

COFFEE, COMMERCIAL AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

POSTING AND LIVERY STABLES.

Omnibuses meet all Trains.



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*Adjoining the Railway Station. No Omnibus necessary.*

**T**HE recently completed additions render this Hotel one of the largest and best appointed in the Highlands, while this year, by further refurnishing in the first style, no expense has been spared to enhance its reputation.

TABLE D'HÔTE daily during the season in the well-known magnificent Dining Hall, with which is connected *en suite* a spacious and elegantly furnished Drawing-Room.

*[Special] Camp for Boats by the Loch, except during August.*

Blair-Athole is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and it is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain

W. D. & R. T. MAIDONALD, Proprietors.

BLAIR-ATHOLE—BLAIRGOWRIE.

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## BLAIR-ATHOLE. THE TILT HOTEL.

*Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station.*

ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS, and within walking distance of the FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glen Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Loch Rannoch, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

*Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.*

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

Parties boarded by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Guides and Porters for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and other Excursions.

## BLAIRGOWRIE. QUEEN'S HOTEL.

*Established Half a Century.*

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk-Battray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Drivers.

*Charges strictly Moderate.*

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains.

D. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.

## BLAIRGOWRIE. ROYAL HOTEL.

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation. Salmon Fishing on the Tay by the Day; or longer. FAMILIES BOARDED WEEKLY BY AGREEMENT.

*All Staff of Horses and Vehicles.*

Coach to and from Braemar daily in July; Seats secured by post or telegram.

*Bus meets all trains.*

SHOOTINGS INSPECTED AND VALUED.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor.



## THE FIVE ARMS HOTEL

### BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

*Patronised by Royal Family and Court.*

**M**R. McNAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season daily from the hotel to Blairgowrie and Dunkeld, and twice daily between Ballater and Braemar.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

**NOTE.**—Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing.





BRAEMAR

## THE INVERCAULD ARMS,

*The finest Hotel situation in Scotland.*

Recently re-erected after Plans by J. T. Winfield, Esq., Secretary, London.

MAGNIFICENT DINING HALL, ELEGANT LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, AND NUMEROUS SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

**POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

*Coaches during the Season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater.*

*Excellent Salmon Fishing in connection with the Hotel.*

*Letters and Telegrams Punctually attended to.*

A. MCGREGOR,

**(IRELAND) INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BRAY,**

**County Wicklow.**

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** is situated near the Railway Station, Seabeach, and Esplanade, central to all the far-famed Scenery of the County of Wicklow.

Visitors to this fashionable place will find **THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL** replete with every comfort, and the *Cuisine* and Wines of the best quality.

*All Charges are fixed and moderate.*

Boarding Terms per week may be had on application to the **MANAGER.**

**C. DUFFRENE, Proprietor.**





BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

THIS HOTEL affords excellent accommodation for Tourists and Visitors.

*The Hotel 'bus meets all Trains.*

A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, NEAR STIRLING.

**T**HE situation is high and dry, cool in summer and mild in winter. The House is well appointed, and the Baths are elegant and complete.

**Terms, including all charges, £2 : 12 : 6 per week.**

Applications to be addressed to MR. M'KAY, House Superintendent.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN—BRIGHTON—(BUXTON p. 16)—CALLANDER 15

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

## THE ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and plentifully laid out Terrace Grounds, &c. &c. It is situated close to the famous Spa. Its Central position makes it the most desirable residence for visiting all the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishments at all places. A Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILIP, Proprietor.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

## CARMICHAEL'S HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE.

ENLARGED AND REFURNISHED.

Posting in all its branches.

Hotel Bus attends all trains.

## BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world. The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited.

Sea, Lions, and baby Sea Lions, born in the Aquarium, May 1877; Porpoises, Royal Sturgeons, baby Sturgeons, Telescope Fish, Sea Horses, Herring, Mackerel, Rerlet, Mud Fish (Gambusia), Electric Eels (Amazon), Groups of Alligators and Crocodiles, Sea Bears (Northern Divers), and thousands of other rare Specimens, many of which are not to be seen in any other Aquarium.

The Aquarium Band at intervals daily. Concerts or Entertainments every evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Operas, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4.

Admission.—Daily, 1s. Schools Half-Price. Evening, 6d.

Periodical Tickets.—One Month, 7s. 6d.; Three Months, 10s. 6d.

P. W. TAYLOR, Sec.

CALLANDER.

## THE DREADNOUGHT HOTEL

(Adjacent to the Railway Station)

IS the largest and best Hotel in Callander, and is generally known to be one of the most comfortable in Scotland. It is a most convenient residence for Tourists to the Trossachs, Loch Vennachar, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, Dalmally, etc., and there is no better centre for Anglers. Persons staying at this Hotel will receive permission to fish for Salmon over three miles of the best part of the River Tay. Arrangements as to boats and experienced boatmen made at the Hotel. Cooking and wines of the very finest class. (Culinary terms not negotiable, and special terms made for parties residing for a period. Posting in all its branches.

16 THE WALKER HOTEL, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE

# CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

## THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been redecorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

## DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

*Public, Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.*

LETS OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STALLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

CALLANDER.

**THE M'GREGOR HOTEL.**

ALEXANDER M'NAUGHTON, PROPRIETOR

*(For Ten Years Waiter at the Alexandra Hotel, Oban).*

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges will be found strictly moderate.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on several Lochs, also on three miles of the River Teith.

Letters and Telegrams for Rooms promptly attended to.

CARLISLE.

**THE COUNTY AND STATION HOTEL,**

FOR Families and Gentlemen, is connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters from this Hotel are in attendance on arrival of all Trains.

**A Ladies' Coffee-Room.**



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.  
**THE ROYAL HOTEL**

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS).

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT**

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

**EDWARD HUMPHREYS.**

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.

Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9.25 a.m. train, *via* Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.



## CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Bowley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc. Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.

A spacious Office-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well-appointed Bed-Rooms. Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR.

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.

Railway Station, Rowsley.

Postal address, Bakewell.

Day Tickets for the Chatsworth Railway.

## CHESTER.

## THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.

**FIRST-CLASS.** Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Cathedral and other objects of interest.

A Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. The Bedrooms are large and handsomely furnished.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, *Manager.*

## CLIFTON DOWN HOTEL.

CLIFTON, NEAR BRISTOL.

THIS Hotel is within two hours and a half from London, by the Great Western Rail, per Flying Dutchman (the fastest train in the world). The situation of the hotel is unrivalled, being on the Downs, and facing the Suspension Bridge, St. Vincent's Rocks, and Nightingale Valley. Tourists should not miss seeing this truly grand and bold scenery. Visitors will find every comfort and Quietude; and those proceeding to Ilfracombe should take Clifton on their route, and save the long and tedious journey by South Western. The hotel is noted for its extensive Wine List, and its Moderate charges. A private Omnibus meets all the express and principal trains.

*N.B.—From this hotel the following TRIPS are easy, returning to the hotel the same day:—Chetwode Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury, Taw, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Portishead, Cardiff, Newport, and Channel Docks.*

All communications address,

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

D. GIFFINS, *Manager.*

## CONWAY.

## THE CASTLE HOTEL.

**FIRST-CLASS.** Beautifully situated in the Vale of Conway, and very central for Tourists in North Wales.



COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

**POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,**

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

**T**HIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views; there are miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Postings.

J. PORTER, Proprietor.

**CORK.****STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL**

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork).

**P**OSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

*Charges extremely Moderate.***WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,***From the West of England.*

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the

*North Briton, 1864:—*

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unceasing attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

# IMPERIAL HOTEL.



## CORK.

**P. CURRY, Proprietor.**

**THIS** long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the Comfort and Convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

**OVER ONE HUNDRED BEDROOMS,**

Three Coffee Rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c.

### TABLE D'HÔTE DAILY AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The Hotel adjoins the General Post Office; as also the Commercial Building, where Merchants meet on "Change," and the earliest Telegraphic News is received, to the Reading Room, of which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronised within the last twenty years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Alfred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc D'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres, the successive Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglington, Carlisle, Abercorn, and Marlborough—as well as by the Nobility and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

**The Charges will be found most Moderate.**

*The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.*

**Extract from: Sir CURBACE RONEY'S "Month in Ireland:"**

"Judge Halliburton (Sam Slick) says, 'There are two things to be recommended to the notice of visitors to Ireland:—If you are an admirer of beautiful scenery, go to the Cove of Cork; if you want a good hotel, go to the Imperial.' The Hotel in question is situated in Pembroke Street, having an entrance also in the South Mall, through the Commercial Buildings; the splendid News Room of which is open to visitors to the Hotel. For convenience and comfort there is not a hotel superior to it in the Empire."

## CRIEFF.

### THE DUNMONT ARMS HOTEL.

The only First-Class Hotel in Crieff. Families Boarded by Week or Month. Large Posting Establishment. *Prompt Attention given to all Communications.*  
*The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train.*  
**D. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR.**

## DERBY.

### THE ST. JAMES'S HOTEL,

IN the centre of the Town, facing the Post Office and Corn Market, is a new and modern built, with every convenience for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. A Large Hall for Meetings, Wedding Breakfasts, Concerts, &c. Hot and Cold Baths. Stock Rooms.  
**THE NEW STABLING IS PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE.**  
**J. WAGSTAFF, Proprietor.**

## DROGHEDA.

### WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

**JAMES J. KIRKPATRICK, Proprietor,** begs to announce that, having greatly enlarged the above old Established Commercial and Family Hotel, he has now ample accommodation for all who may favour him with their patronage, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his visitors, to merit a continuance of the support he has so long received.  
**Private Rooms. Billiard Room.**  
*Posting in all its Branches. An Omnibus attends the Trains.*

## DUBLIN.

### JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

In the centre of the City. Confidently recommended for cleanliness, convenience, and moderate charges.  
**LADIES' COFFEE ROOM AND DRAWING ROOM.**  
**Table d'Hôte at 3 and 6.30 p.m. daily, Sundays at 5.30 p.m.**  
**Two Night-Porters. Fire-Insurance, &c.**  
**HENRY I. JURY, Proprietor.**

DUBLIN.

**SHELBOURNE HOTEL**

**S**ITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin, and is the great Tourist Hotel of Ireland. Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY &amp; COTTON, Proprietors.

DUBLIN.

**SALT HILL HOTEL**

MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

**F**IRST-Class Hotel, for Families and Gentlemen. Pleasantly situated in its own grounds (twenty minutes by rail from Dublin). Elegantly furnished suites of apartments, spacious Office, Reception, and Drawing Rooms, facing the sea. An excellent Billiard Room, provided with a champion Billiard Table; Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds, Table d'Hôte, Carriages in every variety. The whole under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, WILLIAM PARRY.

N.B.—Special arrangements for families sojourning.

DUNKELD.

**THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S ARMS HOTEL**

J. T. ROBERTSON, Proprietor (late Genl. &amp; F.R.S.)

**T**HIS Hotel, from its situation close to the beautiful Bridge, of Dunkeld, commands an unrivalled view of the magnificent scenery on either side of the River Tay. The Apartments, both public and Private, are elegantly furnished and well aired. Her Majesty the Queen, in her Journal of her Life in the Highlands, has been graciously pleased to take notice of this Hotel as being very clean, and having such a charming view from the windows. The Empress of the French, with her Son, the Prince Imperial, also visited this Hotel, and was pleased to express her entire approval of all the arrangements. **Special Attention is paid to the comfort of visitors.** Job and Post Horses, with Careful Drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all the Trains.

Seats can be secured at this Hotel for the Braemar Coach.

DUNGOON.

**THE CROWN HOTEL**

(Situated close to the Pier.)

**T**HIS first-class Hotel has been lately enlarged and refurbished, and Tourists and Travelling Public will find every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Dunoon, by its mild climate, is recommended for a Winter Residence, and the "Crown" offers every comfort. Full Board, 5s. 1st week.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Table d'Hôte Daily.

J. TROEGER, Proprietor.

OSCAR TROEGER, Proprietor.



## DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.



**THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT**, built on a commanding eminence facing the Grampian Hills, and in close proximity to Dunblane Railway Station, offers to Tourists and Travellers all the Luxuries and Conveniences of a First-Class Metropolitan Hotel, and to parties requiring rest and change all the comforts and appliances (including the most skilled Medical Treatment) of the best English Hydropathic Institutions,—all combined with the most Moderate Charges.

Situated in the very centre of Scotland, at the entrance to the Highlands of Perthshire, Dunblane is an Important Railway Junction on the Main Line between England and the North of Scotland, about one hour from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Dundee, and forms a most convenient stopping place for parties travelling to or from Perthshire, Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and Aberdeenshire.

The Branch-line to the Trossachs, Killin, Oban, Inveraray, and the West Highlands, leaves the main line at Dunblane: and Travellers stopping at Dunblane can break the journey there without extra charge.

The Coupons issued by the Railway Company are accepted in the Establishment. Private Sitting-rooms, Superb Public Drawing-room, Ladies' Room, Dining-room, Billiard-room, and large Recreation-room 120 feet long, where Visitors may find amusement in wet weather.

A complete system of Baths free to Visitors.

An Omnibus meets the arrival and departure of all trains between 8 A.M. and 8.37 P.M.

The scenery around Dunblane is unsurpassed in Scotland, and the neighbourhood abounds in magnificent Walks and Drives. The following trips can be easily made, returning to the Establishment the same day:—The Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling Castle, Doune Castle, Field of Bannockburn, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge, Roman Camp at Ardoch, the most perfect Roman Camp in Britain, &c. &c.

The charges for driving are very moderate, and the roads are free of Tolls.



## EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

*Immediately adjoining the terminus of the Midland and Great Northern  
Trains, Waverley Bridge Station.*



THIS commodious and well-known Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking PRINCES STREET GARDENS, and commanding some of the finest views of the City.

*(In connection with Philp's Cockburn Hotel, Glasgow.)*

Excellent Turkish and other Baths in both Hotels.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

N.B.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements, and Tickets for Highland and other Tours supplied.

## GLASGOW.

## PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET.

THE Cockburn Hotel, containing upwards of 100 Rooms, is specially planned and constructed with every Modern Improvement to meet the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. Situated in an elevated and quiet, but central and convenient part of the City: within easy access of the different Railway Stations and Steam-Ship Landings. Street Cars pass within a few yards to all parts of the City.

A Passenger Elevator to every landing.

Agent for Cook's System of Tours to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and Tickets supplied same as at the Edinburgh House.



Both Hotels conducted on the same principles.



(One of the finest Hotels in Europe.)

THE

# ROYAL HOTEL

DONALD MACGREGOR, PROPRIETOR,

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

*The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Terminus, and occupies the finest position in the City.*

## PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL.

Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall, Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory. Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties.

**Charges Moderate. Rooms from 2s. 6d. Passenger Elevator, Night Porters.**

**CAUTION.**—Visitors intending to put up at the Royal Hotel must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred causing great disappointment.

CRANSTON'S OLD  
**WAVERLEY**  
 TEMPERANCE HOTEL,  
 43 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

**ROBERT CRANSTON**, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been reconstructed, fitted, and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present times can supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in Princes Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Hotel, the charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 38 years ago. Hoping for a continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeavour to attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

**TO STRANGERS** unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. begs to intimate that the situation of the **OLD WAVERLEY** is within one minute from the Great Central Railway Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the street itself is said to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the south side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promenade, upon which stand the unequalled "Scott's" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below form the valley betwixt the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, towering over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Giles's Cathedral and other prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of the Bay of Naples.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the same Proprietor:

<b>EDINBURGH</b>	<b>OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.</b>
<b>EDINBURGH</b>	<b>NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.</b>
<b>GLASGOW</b>	<b>135 BUCHANAN STREET.</b>
<b>LONDON</b>	<b>4 LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE.</b>

Breakfast or Tea	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.
Public Dinner	2s.
Bed-Room	1s. 6d.
Private Parlours	2s.
Service	1s.

**THE NEW WAVERLEY**, Waterloo Place, contains numerous and commodious Stock-Rooms on the ground-floor, well suited for all kinds of Commercial Merchandise. Also a large Hall on the ground-floor, seated for about 700 people, for Public Meetings, Concerts, &c.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperance Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only Home he had found giving his own in America."

# WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, PRINCES STREET.

## ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL), 22 PRINCES STREET.

## BALMORAL HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL

91 PRINCES STREET. 109 PRINCES STREET.

### THESE FIRST CLASS HOTELS

in the Principal Thoroughfare, overlooking the PUBLIC GARDENS, and opposite the CASTLE, command the FINEST VIEWS OF EDINBURGH.

Cuisine Supérieure. Luxuriously Furnished. Prices Moderate.

Continental Languages spoken.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY AND NOBILITY.

J. GRIEVE and J. FERGUSON,  
Proprietors and Managers.

# BEDFORD HOTEL,

83 PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH.

Recently leased by Mme. Dejay (late of Dejay's Hotel), and under her own personal superintendence. Unsurpassed for comfort, economy, and quietness.

Most moderate terms.

Cuisine à la française.

Breakfast Room and Smoking Room.

This Hotel is situated in the best part of Princes Street, and commands a good view of the Castle.

# THE CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

115, 117, & 119 PRINCES STREET, and 113, 115 CASTLE STREET.

Established 50 Years.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.



**DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,****110 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.**

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office, and only a few minutes' walk from General Railway Terminus.

*This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.*

EDINBURGH.

**THE LONDON HOTEL****ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

*Established upwards of Fifty Years. Patronised by Royalty.*

A Commodious and Comfortable Hotel, most conveniently situated.

Proprietor, **HENRY WHITE**, late Clubmaster to the University Club.

**THE VEITCH'S****PRIVATE HOTEL.****127-133 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

*Charges strictly Moderate. Has a Coffee-Room.*

**CATHERINE VEITCH & SON, PROPRIETORS.**

**THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL****11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.**

*West End of Prince's Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Colonnade and Haymarket Stations.*

**THIS** First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874, by **MISS BROWN**, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes' Street. The **ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL** has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and **MISS BROWN** hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received. Coffee-room and public Drawing-room.



**PRIZE MEDALS,**  
**LONDON, 1862. 1873. PARIS, 1867. 1878.**



"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those of Castilian himself."—*Correspondent of the Scotsman on the International Exhibition.*

## FISHING TACKLE.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods (own make), Reels, Lines, Flies, &c., suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, also for India, Canada, &c., at

**PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE.**

*Now removed from No. 88 to No. 111 Princes Street, First Floor up Stairs.*

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Charges.

*Established upwards of Fifty Years.*

**N.B.—Please note New Address, No. 111 Princes Street.**

*A few doors west of the Arcade.*

**ELGIN.**

## GORDON ARMS HOTEL

(CENTRE OF HIGH STREET).

**ESTABLISHED** upwards of half-a-century. Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen visiting Elgin, will find the above First-class Hotel (to which large additions have recently been made) replete with every comfort, and second to none in the North of Scotland. Commercial Room, Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms, and superior Bedrooms. Large Stock and Show Rooms. Billiard Room, Smoking Room. Spacious Hall for Public Dinners. Charges Moderate. Excellent Stabling, with Horses and Carriages of every description for Hire, with careful Drivers. Omnibuses to and from all the Trains.

**JAMES EDGAR, Proprietor.**

ELGIN.  
**ELGIN STATION HOTEL.**

THIS comfortable and commodious House occupies one of the best sites in the town, is close to both the railway stations, within five minutes' walk of the fine ruins of the cathedral, and within an easy drive of the beautiful and romantic Pinacodes Abbey and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is newly furnished in the best style, and contains suites of private rooms, Commercial, Coffee, and Drawing Rooms, large Dining Hall and Stock Rooms, Smoking Room, Billiard Room, and Bath Room; numerous Bedrooms. *Hired.*

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to.

Table d'Hôte daily during the season.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, Lessee.

**EXETER.**

**ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,**

CATHEDRAL YARD.

WITH FULL VIEW OF THE GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. REDUCED CHARGES.

Every effort is made to ensure the unqualified satisfaction of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Handsomely Furnished Suites of Apartments.

LADIES' COFFEE ROOM. HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Omnibuses and Cabs meet every Train.

J. HEADON STANBURY, Proprietor.

**FALMOUTH.**

**GREEN BANK HOTEL.**

THIS HOTEL is beautifully situated, facing the Harbour, Pendennis, and St. Mawes Castle, and is replete with every comfort for Families and Gentlemen. Very convenient for Boating and Fishing, there being a landing pier adjoining the House.

LADIES' COFFEE ROOM. H.T.

Billiard Room. Posting in all its Branches. Charges Moderate.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

Suites of Rooms reserved on application to the Proprietor, J. H. MITCHELL.

Omnibus to and from the Lizard daily.

**FALMOUTH.**

**CARTER'S ROYAL HOTEL**

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is centrally situated for business or pleasure. The apartments are beautifully furnished.

HANDSOME COFFEE-ROOM AND LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM.

The scenery of this neighbourhood is unsurpassed. The Royal River Fal being unrivalled. Good bathing beaches. Omnibuses for the Lizard, &c., start from and arrive at this Hotel.

Moderate and fixed charges. Tariffs forwarded.

RICHARD CARTER, Proprietor.

# THE SHANDON HYDROPATHIC

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE GARELOCH, near HELENABURGH.

Terms, £3:3s. per week, or 10s. 6d. per day.



## THE FINEST HYDROPATHIC RESIDENCE IN THE KINGDOM.

Will shelter, salubrious climate, Highland Scenery, within easy drives to Lochlong and Lochlomond. The Conservatory, Vineyard, Gardens, and Pollices, with five miles of Enclosed Gravel Walks, are unrivalled. Large Salt Water Swimming, Turkish and other Baths, with every Modern Luxury. Pleasure Boats, &c. Post and Telegraph Offices at the Entrance Lodge. Resident Physician—Dr. F. F. JAY.

Omnibus awaits arrival of 10.40 and 4.5 Trains from Glasgow.

*Apply to the Manager, West Shandon, by Helenaburgh.*

FORRES—GLASGOW (see also p. 24).

# **CAMPBELL'S ROYAL STATION HOTEL**

FORRES, Adjoining the Railway Platform.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the  
Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)

APARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD & SMOKING ROOM.  
Boots in attendance at all Trains.

**JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor and Lessee.**



## **THE BATH HOTEL,**

162 BATH STREET.

The most comfortable First-class Hotel in Glasgow. Very moderate charges.

**P. ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR.**

GLASGOW.

## **ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL**

(Opposite North British Railway),

21 DUNDAS STREET.

**A**LEXANDER GOW has the pleasure of announcing that he resumes the Occupancy and Management of this favourite Hotel, and trusts, by giving the same care and attention, to receive the liberal patronage he formerly enjoyed.

The ample accommodation and conveniences of the Hotel are well known, and under Mr. Gow's personal superintendence, will be used to the best advantage of his customers.

### **DINNER AND SUPPER PARTIES**

(for which the Hotel is admirably adapted) will receive special attention.

**ALEXANDER GOW, Proprietor.**



GLASGOW.

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# THE GRAND HOTEL,

CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW.

THIS magnificent Hotel, the comfort of which has been greatly increased by the extensive and costly alterations just completed, is now open for the reception of families and gentlemen under new and efficient management. This establishment offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors during their stay in Glasgow, whether for one day, or for a prolonged period.

The charges are strictly moderate, and the attendance all that can be desired.

Letters and Telegrams to be addressed to

W. G. DAVIDSON, *Manager.*

# BLAIR'S HOTEL,

80 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS New First-Class TEMPERANCE HOTEL, situated within four minutes' walk of the Principal Railway Stations, is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Quiet, and Comfort.

Private Parlours and Sick Rooms.

BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	BED ROOM,	ATTENDANCE,
1s. 6d. 1s. 6d.	2s. 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s.

# THE ROYAL HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.



## WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL

172 TO 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

**A** First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minutes drive of the Railways.

*Just added, Ladies' Drawing Room, free of charge.*

Breakfast and Tea, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Bed and Attendance, 2s. 6d.

## BRIDGE STREET STATION HOTEL

6 BRIDGE STREET, GLASGOW.

**A** DJOINING the Glasgow & South-Western & Midland Railway Termini, St. Enoch Station, Caledonian Railway, and nearest route to the Steamboat Wharf.

Scale of Charges:—Breakfast 1s. 6d. and 2s.

Dinners from 2s. Bedroom 2s. Attendance 1s.

J. MAITLAND, PROPRIETOR.

## NORTH BRITISH IMPERIAL HOTEL

(AT THE NORTH BRITISH TERMINUS)

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

PETER MACDONALD, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

## GRAHAM'S LONDON DINING ROOMS,

56 JAMAICA STREET

(Opposite West Howard Street).

DINNERS, 6d. and 9d.

DINNER OF THREE COURSES—ONE SHILLING.

Breakfasts and Teas.

GLASGOW.

25

**HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL,  
10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.**

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS; OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE  
SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Coffee-Room. Good Lavatory and Smoking-Room.

Charges Moderate.

*Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.*

E. SALMON, PROPRIETOR.

GLASGOW.

**CITY COMMERCIAL RESTAURANTS AND VEGETARIAN  
DINING ROOMS,**

54 AND 60 UNION STREET, AND 42 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

TWO of the most extensive and comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable  
of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas  
served with comfort, economy, and despatch. Bill of Fare—EXTRA MODERATE.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOMS;

GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORIES.

*No Gratuities to Waiters.*

MATTHEW WADDELL, PROPRIETOR.

**SMITH, SONS,**

AND

**LAUGHLAND,**

**SILK MERCERS, FAMILY DRAPERS,**

**COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,**

**GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,**

*Carpet Merchants and Household Furnishers,*

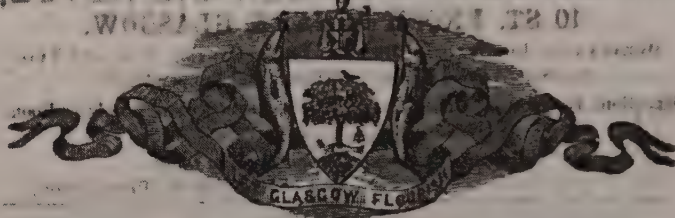
**78 to 82 UNION STREET,**

**GLASGOW,**

Have always a Large, Choice, fully Assorted Stock, and Novelties  
are added to each Department as they appear.

Noted House for Scotch Goods.

HIS LORDSHIP'S HOTEL AND HOTEL  
10 ST. V. ST. GLASGOW.



**MILNOR, OR HAWKLAND: MACGREGOR,**

**44 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW,**

**SILK MERCHANTS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,**

**SHAWL IMPORTERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.**

**DEPARTMENTS—**

British and Foreign Silks. Clan and Fancy Tartans.  
French and Paisley Shawls. Scotch and English Tweeds.  
Real Shetland Shawls. Real Aberdeen Winceys.

Hosiery.	Prints.	Grenadines.	Hibbons.	Linens.
Gloves.	Bareges.	Paramattels.	Flowers.	Shirtings.
Parasols.	Alpacas.	Knitting Yarns.	Feathers.	Blankets.
Merinoes.	Mualins.	Trimming.	Fur.	
Coburges.	Cambrics.	Small Wares.		

A LARGE SALOON FOR MANTLES, MILLINERY, LADIES' OUTFIT, ETC.  
MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

**UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.**

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND CURTAIN FABRICS  
SCOTCH SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, ETC.

**A FULL STOCK OF SUMMER COSTUMES**

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER, IN A FEW HOURS' NOTICE.

For Coast and Travelling Season.

**FAMILY MOURNINGS.**

A Competent Person sent to Residences in Town or Country to take instructions when required.

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT.**

**THE GENTLEMANLY AND BOY'S SUITS.**

A Large Variety of Scotch, English, and German Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, etc., always in Stock.

**SHOOTING COATS, VESTER COATS, HIGHLAND CAPES, ETC.,**

Made to Order on the shortest notice.

Approved 1st FIRST-CLASS CUTTER ON THE PREMISES, 40th. 87  
This NEW DEPARTMENT applies also to LADIES' JACKETS, RIDING HABITS,  
COATS, BODICES, and to MINISTERS' GOWNS and CASSOCKS.

# TO TOURISTS. WHITE HART HOTEL.

Tourists will find a large variety of

STATIONERY, SCRAP, AND ALBUMS

**VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY,**

**GUIDE BOOKS, MAPS, &c.**

**REID'S STATIONERY EMPORIUM,**

114 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW, 114.

Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street.

Visitors are invited to inspect the Stock, though they may not wish to purchase.

GOLDSPINE

# ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULY situated within a few minutes' walk of the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Boat Landing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

GREENOCK.

# TONINE HOTEL.

First-Class Family and Commercial

(Nearly Opposite the Caledonian Railway Station)

GREENOCK.

MRS. M. DERMOTT, Proprietress.

**GREENOCK**  
**WHITE HART HOTEL,**  
**CATHCART SQUARE.**

**FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.**

Within Three Minutes' Walk of the Railway Stations and  
 Steamboat Wharves.

The Oldest Family and Commercial Hotel in town.

**THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.**

**MULDOON GARDNER'S**  
**ROYAL HOTEL,**

**FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNSEY.**

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing the spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view of the adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especially careful on landing to ask for the "Royal." *Table d'Hôte.*

*JAS. B. GARDNER, Proprietor.*

**GUERNSEY.**

**ROYAL HOTEL.**

**OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE**  
**GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.**

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a view and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House." *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.*

*J. GARDNER, Proprietor.*

**GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.**

**VICTORIA HOTEL**  
**FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.**

**COMMANDS** the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A Moderate fixed Tariff, including attendance. Private Sitting-Rooms Ladies' Drawing-Room. *Table d'Hôte* at six o'clock. A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

*M. J. GREEN, Proprietress.*



## HARROGATE WELLS.

**BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.**

**VISITORS** will find this Hotel conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, in the immediate vicinity of Public Baths, Concert Rooms, &c., and only seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Harrogate being a health resort, it is not expected that the patrons of this Hotel will use Wine, &c., if not required.

**TERMS.**—Board and Lodgings in Public Room, each 6s. 6d.; Board and Lodging in Private Rooms, each 7s. 6d.; Private Sitting Room, 8s. to 5s.; Attendance and Boots, 1s. 3d. *N.B.*—Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horses' Hay, 10s. 6d. per week. Ostler extra.

The sheltered situation of this Hotel makes it admirably adapted for visitors in spring and autumn. Billiards. Good Stables.

**HELENSBURGH.**

**THE** Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrahalg, Culzean, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

**All Charges strictly Moderate.**

*Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.*

**A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.**

**HELENSBURGH,****IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

*Newly furnished and decorated. Under New Management.*

One Minute's walk from the Railway Station and opposite Steamboat Wharf. All charges strictly moderate.

Tourists for Oban would do well to stay overnight: at the "IMPERIAL." Steamer leaves Helensburgh at 8.45 a.m., in connection with "Columba" or "Iona" at Dunoon.

**D. SMITH, Proprietor.**

**ILFRACOMBE.****ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

**R**EPLITE with every Home comfort. A spacious Ladies' Coffee Room, with large number of Bedrooms, has just been added. Large and Spacious Commercial and Stock Rooms. Moderate charges.

**First-Class Billiard Room. Omnibus meets every Train.**

**R. LAKE, Proprietor.**

**M.B. General Coach Office and Delivery Agent.**

# BARBER'S 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR HOTEL ROYAL HOTEL

JOHN CLARK, in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for past patronage, begs to announce that the new additions to this already large and commodious Hotel are now finished, and include one of the largest and most handsome Dining Room and Ladies' Drawing Room of any Hotel on the Firth of Clyde, also Parloirs with suites of Bed Rooms on each flat.

The Hotel is within three minutes' walk of the Pier, and, being built upon an elevation, commands a sea-view of the surrounding country, including Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire, making the situation one of the finest in Scotland. The grounds of the Hotel are laid out in walks and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and are quiet and retired for families. There are also beautiful drives in the vicinity. The Dining Room has a large Fernery, with water fountain which plays daily during the summer, making it cool and refreshing during the hot weather.

Boats will call at the pier nearly every hour for the Highlands and all parts of the coast. Tourists arriving at the Hotel the night before can have breakfast taken at 9 A.M., and be in time to join the "Tons" at 10 A.M. for the North, calling at Innellan on her return at 4 P.M.

The Cuisine and Wines are of the finest quality. Large Billiard Room attached. Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Families Boarded by the Day or Week.

## INVERARAY ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL

GENTLEMEN staying at the ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL can have excellent SALMON and TROUT FISHING on the Rivers Aray and Douglas, Free of Charge.

Ponies kept for ascending Dunquoich Hill.

D. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

## INVERARAY CAIRNDOW HOTEL HEAD OF LOCH FINE

PARTIES staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing, free of charge, on the river Kinlass and Loch Rea. The Hotel is situated on the banks of the river, and is a most desirable place for a family or party. The Hotel is daily visited by the boats of the Inveraray and Oban Coaches.

Horses and Carriages on Hire.

WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor.



INVERNESS.

## THE ROYAL HOTEL.

*opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.*

J. S. CHRISTIE begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Public to this large well-known First-class Hotel, which has been greatly enlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class Bed Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWING ROOM *en suite*, and several elegant and handsomely furnished SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately opposite and within a few yards of the Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from the bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually affect the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

*Table d'Hôte daily, and Dinners à la Carte.*

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and an Omnibus attends the Glasgow and Canal Steamers at Piering.

W. & A. J. & C. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



## CALEDONIAN HOTEL

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

*Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.*

**A**LEXANDER M'FARLANE begs to intimate, he has taken a lease of this well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the nobility of Europe; has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. Handsomely refurnished throughout.

**A LARGE DINING SALOON.**

**MAGNIFICENT LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM.**

*OVERLOOKING THE RIVER NESS.*

**SPACIOUS SMOKING & BILLIARD ROOM (Two Tables).**

In point of situation, this hotel is the only one that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great Glen of "Caledonia."

*Table d'Hôte daily. Dinners à la carte.*

**AN OMNIBUS ATTENDS ALL THE CANAL STEAMERS.**

*The Hotel Porters await the arrival of all trains.*

**POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

**ALEXANDER M'FARLANE, Proprietor.**



INVERNESS—SEASIDE OF NIGHT.

43

THE INVERNESS 240

THE  
**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL STATION.

D. ROBERTSON.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN THE MOUNTAINS

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

**MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.**

THE MARINE HOTEL

**THE MARINE HOTEL,**

PARADE, WEST COWES.

**JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR**

**PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.**

*The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.*

Well-Boarded at low Rates during the Winter Months.





KENMORE—(KESWICK: see p. 47)—KILLARNEY (see p. 47). 45

KENMORE HOTEL

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS

## BREADALBANE HOTEL

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature. A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel. Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for Trout and Salmon in the river Lyon free, and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N.B.—The Trout Fishing of Loch Tay, which is free to Parties staying at this Hotel, is considered one of the best in Scotland.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

## KILLARNEY LAKES.

### THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

### TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from Oct. to June inclusive.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

## KILLIN HOTEL.

By Dalmolmog and Oban Railway, one of the grandest in Scotland for Scenery.

**T**HIS Hotel is situated on the banks of the Lochay, at the head of Loch Tay, amongst some of the finest scenery in Scotland, including Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane family, Inch Bui, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab, and the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kinnell House, the romantic Glen Lyon, Glenlochay, Glen Dochart, Ben Lawers, and Ben More. Parties Boarded during May and June. Salmon fishing begins 5th February and ends 31st May. Trout fishing Free. Coach runs between Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy, to meet trains north and south from each end.

Postage Establishment complete.

Parties staying at this Hotel can make the tour through the Trossachs and back by Loch Lomond and Glenfalloch in one day.

BUS FROM HOTEL MEETS NORTH AND SOUTH TRAINS.

ALEXANDER STUART, Proprietor.

KINGSTOWN.

## ROYAL MARINE HOTEL,

KINGSTOWN.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

*Faces Dublin Bay and Kingstown Harbour.*

Two minutes from Royal Mail Packet Pier.

FOURTEEN MINUTES FROM DUBLIN BY RAIL.

LUGGAGE FOR MAIL SHOULD BE LABELLED "KINGSTOWN."

KILLARNEY—LAKE (ENGLISH).

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KILLARNEY LAKE DISTRICT.

## THE MUCKROSS HOTEL

COMBINED with strictly moderate charges, contains all that is necessary to promote the comfort and convenience of visitors. It is situated in the most central and beautiful part of the Lake District, and within fifteen minutes' drive of the Railway Station, at which the hotel bus attends. Surrounded by pleasant walks and drives, many objects of great interest and beauty, this hotel will be found a most desirable place to spend a few days or weeks.

**Angling.**—The proprietor has arranged for the use of visitors good private Salmon Making. There is also good Salmon and Trout Fishing on the lakes, which are FREE, and anglers can have boats from the proprietor without charge.

Tariff and other particulars on application.

Please be particular to observe the bus you enter bears the name, **THE MUCKROSS HOTEL.**

## DERWENTWATER HOTEL,

PORTINSCALE, KESWICK.

PATRONISED by H. R. H. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Russell and Family, &c. Tourists and families visiting the Lake District will find the above Hotel fitted on the most modern principles, and every attention paid to their comforts. The Hotel has recently been enlarged.

*Large and spacious Coffee-Room, Drawing-Room, and private Sitting-Rooms.*

The Hotel stands on the margin of the lake, which it wholly overlooks. It is one mile distant from Keswick. An Angling Association having been formed at Keswick, the lakes and rivers are well protected, and abound in fish. The Wines are of the first quality. Posting, Pleasure Boats, &c. Letters delivered daily. An Omnibus meets every train. Billiard Table by Burroughes and Watts. A Coach every morning at 10 for Buttermere.

Mrs. BELL, PROPRIETRESS.

ENGLISH LAKES.

Patronised by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

## SUN HOTEL

POOLEY BRIDGE, ULLSWATER.

THIS old-established Family Hotel, having been considerably improved, is now replete with every modern accommodation for visitors. From the windows of the Hotel a magnificent view of the lake and mountains is obtained. It is the largest Hotel at the foot of Ullswater, and the only one having a view of the lake. Visitors will find Pooley Bridge a most delightful place of resort, very favourably situated for visiting Haweswater, Lowther Castle, and the neighbouring scenery, not easy of access from any other point. Parties making Pooley Bridge their head-quarters can visit any part of the Lake District and return to the Hotel the same day. The Steamboat plies to the head of the lake three times daily. The Steamer Pier is only four minutes' walk from the Hotel, and Penrith Station six miles, from which coaches run several times daily to Pooley Bridge during the season.

*Good Fishing in the Lake and River free to Visitors.*

*Charges strictly moderate. Posting in all its Branches. Pleasure Boats,*

*Croquet and Lawn Tennis, Billiards, &c. Families boarded*

*by the week on the most reasonable terms.*

JOHN BARROW, Proprietor.





## CONISHEAD PRIORY

HYDROPATHIC MANSION, NEAR ULVERSTON:

Resident Physician.—Dr. THOMAS MARSHALL (Edin. Univ.)

HOT COMFORTS, FURNISH, SEA- AND LAKE- BATHS.

Summer Terms, Board and Bed, commencing 1st April, £5.0s. per week.

"THE SCOTSMAN" writes—"Conishead Priory, known far and wide as one of the finest of old English mansions, is now opened to the public as a Hydropathic Establishment. Visitors to the English Lake District will not fail to recall the architectural beauty and enviable situation of the building. The Establishment will be specially welcome to persons who may be in search of healthful relaxation, or of the beautiful in nature. The grounds are, on one side, washed by the waters of the sea, and the house is yet by its happy situation sheltered from the violence of the storm coming either from landwards or seawards. The attractions of the place is enhanced further by the fact, that the Priory is set down at a spot specially convenient for making the tour of the Lakes. The grounds in connection with the Priory extend to 150 acres, about sixteen of which are beautifully laid out in garden and shrubbery, and include excellent croquet and tennis lawns and a bowling-green."

The Guide-Books for the district refer to the Priory as "The Paradise of Furness."

Excursions can be made from the Priory, either by coach or rail, to any part of the English Lake District, returning in the course of the day; and Excursion Parties are arranged on extremely moderate terms.

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Bowling, and the Scotch Game of Golf, &c.

RESPECTS AN APPLICATION TO "THE MANAGER," CONISHEAD PRIORY, NEAR ULVERSTON.

N.B.—The Priory is recommended by high Medical Authority, as a most desirable WINTER Residence. The Directors have completed a new and admirable system of Heating, which is guaranteed to maintain a summer temperature in the House throughout the coldest months of Winter.



WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

(Patronised by Royalty, and American Presidents.)

THE pre-eminence of the Crown is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the Crown, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Pier.

The District Coaches run from the Crown for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hôte Daily at 6.30 P.M.

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermere Station, and Steamers at the Pier.

WINDERMERE.

FERRY HOTEL.

"The most beautiful spot on Windermere is the Ferry."—Christopher North.

THIS New and Large Hotel is situated on the Western shore of Windermere, and has most pleasing views of Lake and Mountain. It contains Drawing, Dining, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, etc. The Steam Ferry plies constantly, and Steamers in connection with the Midland and Furness Railways call at the Hotel Pier.

Every Description of Pleasure Boats, Carriages, &c.

\*Bus from the Hotel meets the London and North-Western Trains at the Station.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO

BRUCE LOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

WINDERMERE HYDROPATHIC

ESTABLISHMENT

Overlooking "Queen of English Lakes," with magnificent views of mountains and lake.

CHARMING House; elegantly appointed; every comfort and convenience; well ventilated; heated by hot water and open fireplaces. Good table and accomplished Chef; moderate terms. The Turkish Bath is ~~newer~~, with a constant current of hot oxygenated air passing rapidly through it. It can be enjoyed by persons unable to bear the ordinary Turkish baths. Russian, Electro-magnetic, Vapour, and all other baths. Fine Billiard Room with two tables. Resident Physician. Omnibus meets all trains. For prospectus address Manager, Windermere.

## LEAMINGTON.

## THE REGENT HOUSE.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS. T  
POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, Proprietor.

## LIMERICK.

## THE GLENTWORTH HOTEL.

THIS neat Hotel has been prepared with great care and at considerable expense, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Limerick.

The Commercial Room (and Writing Room attached), the Ladies' Coffee Room, and the Gentlemen's Coffee Room, will stand comparison with any of the kind in Ireland.

The GLENTWORTH claims the support of the general Public for the superiority of its accommodation in every Department, including Sitting Rooms, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms (Hot and Cold Water), &c. &c.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with the greatest care.

The GLENTWORTH is the nearest Hotel in the City to the Railway Station, Banks, Steamboat Offices, Telegraph and Post Office, and to all public Places of Amusement.

Omnibus attends the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.  
Night Porter attends the Night Mail.

P. KENNA, Proprietor.

14, 15, &amp; 16 GLENTWORTH STREET, LIMERICK.

## LIMERICK.

## CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL.

J. J. O'LEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is managed under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the Traveller, and the particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate Show-Rooms, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, &c. &c. &c.; also a Bus attends the Night Mail for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL.

LIVERPOOL LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY



# COMPTON HOTEL

SPACIOUS COFFEE ROOM, with the LADIES' DRAWING ROOM adjoining, **CHURCH STREET.** **LIVERPOOL.** The Finest COMMERCIAL, BILLIARD, and SMOKING ROOMS in the Town.

**THIS** magnificent building is now the most central Hotel in Liverpool for Families and Visitors, containing 250 rooms, handsomely furnished, with every modern luxury and home comfort. Private Suites of Rooms.

Adjacent to the General Railway, Termini and River-Landing Stage.

**CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.**

**WILLIAM RUSSELL, Proprietor.**

52 LIVERPOOL—LLANDUDNO—LLANGOLLEN—LOCH AWE.

LIVERPOOL.

## SHAFTESBURY HOTEL,

28, 30, and 32 MOUNT PLEASANT, LIVERPOOL.

THREE minutes' walk from Central and Lime Street Stations. Omnibuses from the Landing Stage, the Steamers, and the Exchange, pass every few minutes. Post-Office nearly opposite.

**Terms Moderate.**

*Acknowledged to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in the Kingdom.*

LLANDUDNO.

## THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

(CENTRE OF BAY.)

IN consequence of the EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE which this Hotel has enjoyed since it was opened in 1872, it has been found necessary to ADD A NEW WING.

APARTMENTS EN SUITE.

ELEGANT BILLIARD SALOON FOR THREE TABLES.

An Omnibus attends all Trains.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Tariff on Application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANGOLLEN.

## EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.

THE "HAND."

*Unrivalled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dee.*

Several Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful Neighbourhood.

BILLIARDS.

Conduces from this Hotel meet all Trains at Llangollen Station.

LOCH AWE, DALMALLY.

## PORT SONACHAN HOTEL

SITUATION unrivalled; views magnificent. Visitors will find this Hotel replete with home-comforts. Messrs. M'Brayne land passengers from the Columbia Steamer and from Loch Awe Station (Callander and Oban Railway) at the Hotel Pier.

FISHING ON LOCH AWE FREE. BOATS AND BOATMEN IN ATTENDANCE.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Charges strictly moderate.

THOMAS CAMERON, Proprietor.



LOCH EARN HEAD—LOCHLOMOND.

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[LOCH EARN HEAD]

## LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL,

BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE

10 miles by rail from Callander.

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel, which has been long established, has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenampole, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Veirlich, Bob Boy's Grave, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Boating and Carriageing. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trossachs during Summer. Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

R. DAYTON.

The Callander and Oban Railway is now open. Parties breaking the journey here can proceed next morning with greater comfort.

LOCHLOMOND.

## INVERSNAD HOTEL

THE landing place for Loch Katrine, The Trossachs, Aberfoyle, &c. This Hotel has been considerably enlarged.—The additions comprising Large Dining Rooms, several Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Billiard Room, &c. All newly furnished.

The scenery surrounding is unsurpassed.

Carriages can be had on hire, and there are also excellent boats and boatmen to be had for the use of Anglers or Excursionists on the Loch.

Arrangements can be made by Parties for Board by the Week or Month.

ROBERT BLAIR, Proprietor.



# LOCHLOMOND.

## JE TOIRBAIT MHOATEHJOI

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond. Large additions comprising Bed Rooms, Billiard Rooms, and Ladies' Drawing Room have just been added to the Hotel.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glenros, Inveraray, and Oban, will commence running on 1st June.

Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.

May 1881.

## LOCH LOMOND, LUSS HOTEL.

ROBERT M'NAB.

## JE TOH C'AMZAEVNI

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

LOCHLOMOND.

## ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

Foot of Ben Lomond.

B. JARRATT begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last thirteen years. Visitors will find this Hotel clean and comfortable, with every attention. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben Lomond, and the only place where Guides and Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch Lomond Steamers call at Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their route up and down the Loch. May 1881.

○

UPON above mentioned boat, passengers will be met at the foot of the main of Scottish Lakes," and a horse-drawn carriage from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening. Visitors staying at the Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands a fine view of the beautiful park of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Visitors can hunt and fish, and the fishing being in all its perfection. Boats for the Lake—

Mr. GEORGE M'DUGALL

*Under New Management.*

**THE Hotel** is situated at the Head of Loch Lomond. During the season, coaches in connection with the Loch Lomond Steamers, and Gallender and Oban Railway, start from this Hotel, where seats may be secured. Carriages for Hire, Riding on River Malloch and Loch Lomond free. Boats for Hire. Parties boarded by week or month. Moderate Charges.

J. BRODIE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURED FOR AND IMPORTED BY

**CARPET MANUFACTURERS TO**

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other Carpets

in the Newest Designs.

NO. 35 & 36 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

LONDON.  
UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation; its commanding and central position; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised.

"THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, at Upper Norwood, is ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Royal Residence, managed with marvellous quietness, and is replete with all domestic comforts and appliances; being a vastable home for individuals as well as families. Lately there have been added some new rooms of magnificent proportions, suitable for balls, wedding breakfasts, public dinners, &c. Ladies and gentlemen can make use of a most delightful coffee room for meals, overlooking the beautiful grounds. For gentlemen there are billiard and smoking rooms, and also a private club. It deserves the special attention of the nobility and gentry, and ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> families, who may be seeking the means of restoration to health, both of mind and body, without going far from London."—From the *Court Journal*.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS  
AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that ~~Tourists, Families,~~ and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many ~~enjoyments~~ <sup>enjoyments</sup> for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden. ~~What~~ <sup>What</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~convenient~~ <sup>convenient</sup> ~~access~~ <sup>access</sup> by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c.

LONDON.

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## TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.



### GLASS SHADES.

FERN CASES, AQUARIA,<sup>H T</sup>  
WINDOW CONSERVATORIES,

AND  
ORNAMENTAL TILE WINDOW BOXES.

### GLASS FLOWER VASES,

*Horticultural Glass and Window Glass of all kinds.*

### PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS MATERIALS AND APPARATUS.

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS, FOR MEMORIAL, ECCLESIASTIC,  
OR DOMESTIC WINDOWS.

GEORGE HOUGHTON AND SON,

89 High Holborn, London.

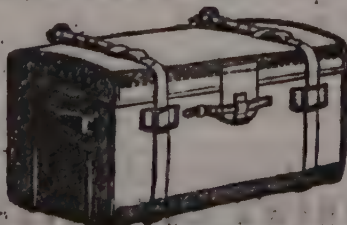
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## JAMES BENSON,

Trunk, Portmanteau, and Leather Bag Manufacturer.

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, From 7s. 6d.

Waterproof Coats.  
Portmanteaus.  
Railway Bags.  
Elastic Stockings.  
Waterproof Beds.  
Driving Aprons.  
Overland trunks for  
India and all parts  
of the world.  
India Rubber Toys  
Overshoes, Leggings,  
&c.



Travelling Bags,  
Leather Bags,  
Ladies' Bags,  
Ladies' Boxes,  
Ladies' Dress Im-  
perials.  
Waterproof Sheet-  
ings.  
Ladies' Waterproof  
Capes.  
All kinds of leather  
straps.

STRONG AND USEFUL PORTMANTEAUS, From 8s. 6d.

### PRICE LIST FREE.

*A large number of Second-Hand Travelling Bags, Ladies' Dress Baskets,  
Portmanteaus, and Trunks.*

8, 4, & 263 Tottenham Court Road, & 1 Great  
Russel Street, London.



# TABLET GLASS TO BE HUNG IN ALL KINDS



## LYNTON, NORTH DEVON. THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

*Patronised by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and several Members of the Royal Family.*

THIS Hotel enjoys the most pleasant and commanding situation in the Neighbourhood embracing in panoramic sequence complete and uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the coast of South Wales, the Forest, Valleys of the East and West Lynn, Lynn Cliff, together with the far-famed Valley of Rocks, etc. etc.

Being entirely surrounded by its own grounds (14 acres), and removed from the main road, visitors at the same time enjoy the comforts and retirements of a private house, with the advantages and conveniences of a First-Class Hotel, recently and extensively enlarged to meet the requirements of modern society. By strict attention combined with moderate charges, the Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage so largely bestowed. The Hotel is most central and conveniently situated in all places of interest in the vicinity, in fact, one of the best Sea and Land views in the world.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a Private Hotel and Boarding House, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, NEW AND ELEGANT COFFEE, TABLE D'HÔTE, AND LADIES' DRAWING ROOMS, ALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Post-Road and a Carriage Drive to the Station.

Coaches in the Season, to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, and Minehead Railway.

THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor.

## LYNTON, NORTH DEVON. THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situated First-Class Hotel is built on one of the finest sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best Families. It has been considerably enlarged, remodelled and improved, and combines, with moderate charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists.

THE SPLENDID TABLE D'HÔTE AND COFFEE ROOM, READING ROOMS, LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, AND SEVERAL PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS,

replete with every comfort, range in a long front overlooking the Sea, and looking into the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

Handsomely fitted Billiard Room, open during the Season, for Residents in the Hotel only.

Post Horses and Carriages, also the very best kind of Modern Coaching.

JOHN CROOK, Proprietor.

### HYDROTHERAPY.

## DR. RAYNER'S ESTABLISHMENT, GREAT MALVERN.

For the scientific application of warm and cold water treatment, and for Persons requiring rest and change.

For Prospectus apply to

24 & 25, Great Malvern Road, Great Malvern.  
The Establishment,  
Great Malvern.



GREAT MALVERN.

# THE IMPERIAL

THE attention of Foreign and Home Tourists seeking a salubrious and charming part of England is respectfully drawn to this Establishment, the largest and principal one in the district—comfortable, well appointed, specially adapted for Family Residence, and the charges strictly moderate.

**TERMS—FROM £3:3s. PER WEEK,**

Including Bedroom, Attendance, Meals, and use of Public Rooms.  
*Special Arrangements made with Families intending to reside for some time.*

**THE NEW AND ELEGANT SWIMMING BATH,**

Part of a complete system of Baths in course of erection—IS NOW OPEN.

*Tariffs forwarded on Application.*

LET TO HAYVEER W O N H

## THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL

Is situated on the slope of the Hills in the highest part of the town, and from its bay-windows and Terrace the most beautiful views are obtained.

Miss FLIGHT, Manager.  
EDWARD ARCHER, Proprietor.

## GREAT MALVERN THE ABBEY HOTEL.

An old established first-class Family Hotel, occupies one of the best positions in Malvern. Is thoroughly well warmed during the coldest months of the year. Handsome suites of Apartments. Office-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Letters addressed "Manager," insure a reply by first post.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Proprietor.



MANCHESTER.

**KNOWSLEY HOTEL,**

CHEETHAM HILL ROAD.

*Only a few minutes' walk from Victoria Railway Station.*  
 Will be found by Travellers who appreciate Good and lofty Rooms, and enjoy the Quietude and Comfort which the noisy parts of the City cannot offer, a very acceptable house.

Omnibuses to all parts of the City pass the door every few minutes.

J. B. BRENNETT, Manager.

**SWAN HOTEL,**

MANSFIELD.

**U**NDER the management of Miss WHITE, daughter of the late Robert White, for 30 years proprietor. The best centre for visiting Sherwood Forest; The "Dukeries," Welbeck, Thoresby, Clumber, Newstead, Hardwick, Bolsover, &c.

"The best plan is to get a carriage from the 'Swan' at Mansfield."—  
 Rambles among the Hills, by Louis J. Jennings.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

**MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.***(On the Main Midland Line.)***TYACK'S (LATE IVATTS AND JORDAN)****NEW BATH HOTEL.**

**T**HIS first-class old-established Family House, acknowledged to be one of the most homely and comfortable Hotels in the kingdom, is beautifully situated on the highest and most open part of the valley, surrounded by its own extensive pleasure grounds, commanding the finest views of the grand and picturesque scenery for which Matlock Bath (the Switzerland of England) stands unrivalled. Matlock is the most central place for day excursions to the most interesting parts of Derbyshire. A Public Bus to Haddon and Chatsworth daily.

A public Dining Room and Drawing Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. A large natural tepid Swimming Bath, 68 degrees. TABLE D'HÔTE daily at 6.30 p.m. Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses. Posting, &c.

An Omnibus to and from each Train.

**BOOK FOR MATLOCK BATH, NOT TO MATLOCK BRIDGE.**

**LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET. GOOD FISHING.**

Places of interest in the vicinity:—Buxton, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale, Wingfield Manor, Hardwick Hall, &c.

**HYDROPATHY.****SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,****MATLOCK BRIDGE, DERBYSHIRE.**

Physicians { **WILLIAM B. HUNTER, M.D., &c.**  
**THOMAS MACCALL, M.D., &c.**

**T**HIS Establishment is conducted with the same solicitude and care for the interests of the sick which have characterised it for a period of nearly thirty years, and procured it a high and wide-spread reputation under the late Mr. Smedley. Many additions and improvements have been made, and its usefulness and comfort enhanced. Electric Bells are in every Room—Electric Baths in operation, and there are commodious Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

As a Winter Residence this place is admirably adapted for Invalids especially sufferers from Chest and Digestive disorders, Rheumatism and Gout. It affords warm and well-ventilated Public Rooms, Bedrooms and Corridors, covered Balconies, permitting open-air exercise in all weathers, a handsome and specially-ventilated Turkish Bath, and Bath-houses thoroughly reconstructed with all modern improvements. The numbers during the winter months average from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

Prospectus on application to Manager.



MELROSE.

## THE GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTELS

THIS Hotel is now enlarged and improved, having Ladies' Drawing-Room, Dining-Rooms, handsomely furnished Suites, 40 Bed Rooms, Bath (Hot, Cold, and Shower), Billiard Room, and all the necessary appointments of a first-class Hotel, while the charges are the same as those of minor Hotels. Being two minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and the same from the Abbey, the Hotel is the most convenient for Visitors to Melrose. The Proprietors, T. & W. Griffiths (the latter many years with Messrs. Spiers & Pond, and lately their manager for Scotland), have had great experience as Hotel Proprietors and Restaurateurs, and attend personally to all Visitors. Well-appointed carriages, with careful drivers, selected from the large posting establishment of the Hotel, have the sole right of standing in the Station Yard.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

MELROSE.

## THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, Billiard-Rooms, etc. etc., it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.





## MELROSE, CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.

Two Minutes' walk from Railway Station and Railway.

**T**OURISTS and Visitors coming to this Hotel are cautioned against taking a cab at the Railway Station, and are requested either to take the King's Arms Omnibus (which attends all trains), or walk down to the Hotel, where Carriages of every description can be had for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

## MOFFAT HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM.

Resident Physicians—DR. R. THOMSON FORBES.

**T**HIS Establishment, which occupies a beautiful situation on the western slope of the beautifully wooded Gallow Hill, and within a short distance of the far-famed "Moffat Well," is replete with every comfort for Visitors and Patients. The PUBLIC ROOMS, HALLS, and CORRIDORS are universally recognised as unsurpassed by any similar Establishment, and the BATHS are of the most varied and perfect construction.

MOFFAT has long been a favourite resort for those seeking health and pleasure, and in the Establishment there is the additional attraction of good society and varied amusements.

For full Particulars apply to C. NAU, Manager.

MOFFAT SPA.

## ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, Proprietor.

**T**OURISTS and Visitors to this famous watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel first-class accommodation, combined with moderate charges. Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route passing "Graigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail, to St. Mary's Loch, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in connection with a Coach from Selkirk. Omnibuses ply to the Well every morning. Carriages of all kinds, Jags and Post-Boats, etc., are at the disposal of Visitors. Bedrooms, but not at all times, and the Hotel is open to the public on the day of the week and at all times of the year.



## MONMOUTH.

VALLEY OF THE WYE.  
**THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL  
 AND POSTING HOUSE.**

**T**HIS old-established Hotel, situate in Agincourt Square, the centre of the town, is replete with every accommodation for Families and Tourists, at Moderate Charges.

**A SPACIOUS LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.**

**AND A SUPERIOR BILLIARD ROOM.**

*An Omnibus meets every Train.*

**JOHN THOMAS, PROPRIETOR.**



**OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.**

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added: The Food and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

OBAN.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL****BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. FIRST CLASS.**

**M**R. SUTHERLAND begs to intimate that the above Hotel, well known as the first in the Highlands, is now ready for the season. An Elegant New Dining Hall has been added, capable of accommodating 200 Persons.

**HOT, COLD, & SHOWER, METALLO-CERAMIC (TILE) BATHS.****AN ELEVATOR. BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.**

An Omnibus attends the Arrival and Departure of all Trains and Steamers. Visitors conveyed to and from the Hotel free of charge.

OBAN.

**KING'S ARMS HOTEL,**

On the Promenade and almost opposite the Station.

A first-class Family and Commercial Establishment.

Conveniently situated within two minutes' walk of Steamboat Pier.

POST OFFICE, BANK, AND COACH OFFICES, PARTIES BOARDED ON MODERATE TERMS.

**ALEX. M'TAVISH, PROPRIETOR.***(Many years with the late Mr. Blair, Trossachs Hotel.)*

OXFORD.

**RANDOLPH HOTEL,**

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

**T**HE only modern built Hotel in Oxford, close to the Colleges and Public Buildings, and commanding a fine open view down Beaumont Street, St. Giles's Street, and Magdalen Street, opposite

**THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.**

*Handsome Suites of Apartments. Ladies' Coffee Room, Billiard Rooms, and every modern comfort and convenience. Excellent wines imported direct from abroad.*

**CHARGES MODERATE.****GOOD STABLING AND LOOSE BOXES.**

Visitors at this Hotel will meet with every attention and consideration.

**MISS PANSON, Manageress.**

## PENZANCE, UNION HOTEL.

CENTRALLY SITUATED.

During the season a Four-Horse Brake leaves the Hotel daily for Land's End, Logan Rock, etc., at 9 A.M. (Sundays excepted).

Omnibuses to the Lizard pass the Hotel daily (Sundays excepted).

Board by Arrangement.

*The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.*

PENZANCE

## MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE.

(On the Esplanade)

ERECTED AND FITTED UP EXPRESSLY AS A SEASON HOUSE.  
No expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing Rooms command an uninterrupted and unsurpassed view of that "beautiful gem set in the azure sea," St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. During the winter months will find in Mount's Bay House the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence. Suites of Apartments for families of distinction. Choice Wines and Ales. Post Horses and Carriages. Charges Moderate.

Mrs. E. LAVIN, Proprietress.

## PENZANCE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(On the Esplanade)

THIS magnificent Hotel has a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments en suite. Drawing, Reading, Coffee, Billiard-Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches.

ALEX. H. HORA, Proprietor.

PERTH.

**POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL**

(Opposite the General Station).

*Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke of Connaught, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.*

**T**HIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which are universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be his constant study to continue.

PERTH.

**HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL**

*Opposite the General Railway Station.*

**THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.**

PLYMOUTH.

**GRAND HOTEL**

(ON THE HOE.)

**THE ONLY HOTEL WITH SEA VIEW.**

*Facing Sound, Breakwater, Eddystone.*

**MAIL STEAMERS' ANCHOR IN SIGHT.**

*Public Rooms and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.*

**JAMES BOHN, PROPRIETOR.**

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

*Half-way between London and Edinburgh, and London and Glasgow.*

**THE VICTORIA HOTEL,**

*Close to the Railway Station. Established 44 Years.*

*Night Porter. Charges Reasonable.*

**GOOD STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES.**

**MISS BILLINGTON, Proprietress.**



PITLOCHRIE.  
**FISHER'S HOTEL.**  
 FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL  
 AND  
 POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

**PARTIES** wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

**Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;  
 The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;  
 Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.**

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glen-shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

*Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,  
 By the Day, Week, or Month.*

**ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY  
 ATTENDED TO.**



## PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.



## THE ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

**N**O expense has been spared to render this magnificent Establishment complete in all its arrangements. The locality is as widely known for the health-giving qualities of its climate as for the grandeur of its Strath and mountain scenery.

The House occupies a commanding position on the sunny side of Strath Tummel. The Public Rooms are large and richly furnished. The Turkish and other Baths are constructed on the most scientific principles, and for elegance and comfort are not surpassed by any in the country.

The Grounds, extending to 85 acres, abound in natural and artistic beauties, and contain Bowling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, Curling Ponds, etc.

The Walks and Drives in the neighbourhood are numerous and inviting. The places of interest within walking or driving distance are—The Pass of Killiecrankie; Lochs Tummel, Tay, and Rannoch; The Falls of Bruar, Tummel, and Moness; Glen Tilt, Blair and Taymouth Castles; Dunkeld, Birnam Hill, Rambling Bridge, The Birks of Aberfeldy, Black Spout, etc.

A special Telegraph wire connects with the House. Commodious Stable and Coach-house accommodation for Private Carriages.

WILLIAM S. IRVINE, M.D., Consulting Physician.

*Prospectuses forwarded on application to* ALEX. S. GRANT,  
at the Establishment.

*Two Lines of Railway from London and the North of England to Plymouth, viz.—  
London and South-Western and Great Western.*

## The Royal Hotel, Plymouth.



**EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.**

PLYMOUTH

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# DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

*(Opposite the Railway Station)*

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL**

*CONTAINING*

**A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM**

**LADIES' DRAWING ROOM**

**SMOKING AND READING ROOMS**

**LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (Two Tables)**

**SUITES OF APARTMENTS**

**HOT AND COLD BATHS**

**TABLE D'HÔTE DAILY**

*Address to the Manager.*

**Address to the Manager.**

72 (PORTREE, p. 74)—RIPON—ROTHESAY—ISLAND OF SARK.

RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

## UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

*Orders by Post punctually attended to.*

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.

---

ROTHESAY, ISLE OF BUTE.

*(Opposite the Pier.)*

## THE BUTE ARMS HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

CHARLES WILSON, Proprietor.

ROTHESAY.

## GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC

ROTHESAY, ISLE OF BUTE.

THIS Favourite Summer and Winter Sea-side Residence has Turkish, Russian, Electro-Chemical, and every kind of Baths, Salt and Fresh. Terms, from £2:12:6 per week. Climate mild and equable.

H. MAXWELL MOFFAT, M.B., Medical Electrician.

*The treatment of Patients is a special feature here.*

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS TO THE MANAGER.

---

ISLAND OF SARK.

## HOTEL DIXCART,

PLEASANTLY SITUATED IN

ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST AND LOVELIEST PARTS  
OF THE ISLAND.

J. STOCK.



ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

**ALEXANDRA HOTEL.**

**T**HIS HOTEL, situate in the finest position in St. Leonards or Hastings, in the centre of the parade, has been considerably Enlarged and Improved. Fifty more rooms have been added, including a new and spacious Coffee Room, and a large and handsome Reading and Drawing Room. There are elegant suites of apartments, consisting of Bed, Sitting, and Dressing Rooms, French Bedrooms, Excellent Single Rooms, Smoking Room, Bath Room, Gentlemen's Lavatory, and every other convenience.

The Sitting Rooms and French Bedrooms, Coffee Room, and Reading and Drawing Rooms, all face the sea, and in the rear of the premises is a large and tastefully laid out garden.

The Hotel is close to the Pier and Baths, has a complete south aspect directly facing the Sea, and commands an uninterrupted and extensive view of the Channel; it is beautifully appointed, and fitted throughout with every modern appliance conducive to the comfort of visitors. Special arrangements, if desired, are made with families for lengthened periods. Tariff with all particulars will be forwarded on application to

**HENRY RADFORD, Manager.**

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**SALISBURY.**

**THE WHITE HART HOTEL.**

**A**N old-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Posting-Masters to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description.

*Tariff on application to H. T. BOWES, Manager.*



SCARBOROUGH.

# THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL

ESTABLISHED 1864.

**A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**—Detached—On the Cliff, with unrivalled Sea Views, and commanding most extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Elegant Suites of Private Apartments replete with every family comfort. The Cuisine superior, and the Wines carefully selected.

## FULL TERMS—

**BOARD AND ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ROOM, 10s. per day.**

Beds charged if for less than four days.

**PRIVATE APARTMENTS** from two to seven guineas per week.

**BOARD AND ATTENDANCE** from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per day, or à la

Carte. Servants' Board, 5s. per day.

*Reduced Tariff to the end of the first week in August. Board and Attendance per week, £2 12 6.*

**S. E. PAVEY.**

PORTREE, ISLE OF SKYE.

THE ROSS'S

ROYAL

PORTREE,

HOTEL,

ISLE OF SKYE.

Patronised by the Emperors of the French and the late Prince Imperial.

**F**OR situation and view of the sea it is unequalled. Being built upon an elevation above Portree Harbour, it commands a magnificent mountain view not to be surpassed in the west. This favourite old-established First-class Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is excellent for the reception of Families and Gentlemen, and replete with every modern convenience for tourists and travellers. It contains a number of sitting-rooms (facing the sea) with bed-rooms en suite. An elegant Ladies' drawing-room, a well-arranged coffee-room with billiard-room, entirely for the use of smokers. It is the nearest to the Steamboat Wharf, and thus the most convenient for the Railway and other Steamers. POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

(1) Quicker leave the Hotel daily (Sundays excepted) for Uig, Lewis, Inverness, and Glasgow (via Corralish), returning again same evening.

STIRLING.

# ROYAL HOTEL

**THIS** Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. Omnibus awaits all Trains.

**A. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.**

SOUTHSEA.

787

SOUTHSEA, HANTS.  
OPPOSITE THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



## SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS, SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, FACING THE SEA. CHANCERY PARADE.  
BALMORAL HALL. 'WELLESLEY HALL.' 'FROGMORE HOUSE.'  
TRAPALGAR HOUSE. BARRINGTON HOUSE. 6 & 7 D'ARMS TERRACE.

THE healthiest spot in England; commanding an uninterrupted view of  
SPITHEAD and the ISLE OF WIGHT.

There is a Splendid Esplanade, Magnificent Beach, the best Sea Bathing,  
on the South Coast.

### MILITARY BANDS ON THE PIERS DAILY.

A Spacious Common, on which Reviews are frequently held, affording  
to Visitors a constant source of amusement.

Steam Vessels continually leave the Pier for the Isle of Wight and other  
places. Assembly Rooms. Libraries. Turkish Baths, etc.

Average Mortality, 14 in 1000.

APPLY TO MANAGERS.

## STIRLING.

## GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

THIS Oldest Established and First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated near the Railway Station and Castle. It has been newly renovated and improved, and affords comfortable accommodation to Tourists and Families visiting the Beautiful and Historical Scenery in the vicinity.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROBERT STUART, *Proprietor.*

May 1881. !

See *Shearer's Guide to Stirling and Lakes*, Is. free by Post.  
Do. do. to Stirling, Maps and Outa, 6d.

## ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

## STRATHPEFFER SPA.

(*The Property of the Duchess of Sutherland and Countess of Cromartie.*)

STRATHPEFFER (the Harrogate of Scotland) is yearly increasing in popularity, not only on account of the well-known curative powers of its mineral waters (sulphurous and chalybeate), but also because of its being one of the healthiest and most attractive places in the Highlands. Professor (now Sir) Robert Christison of Edinburgh describes the strong well as a pure sulphurous water, and the strongest known in Great Britain. Dr. Murray Thomson, Edinburgh, certified that the Strathpeffer waters deserve a much wider celebrity than they have hitherto enjoyed; that they are invaluable as a curative agent for chronic diseases of the skin, for rheumatism, and gout; and that they act fully on the liver and kidneys, and have their value in many constitutional affections. Dr. Medlock of London writes: "These waters possess several valuable properties which do not belong to any other known sulphur spring."<sup>10</sup>—See Dr. Manson's Guide.

The establishment is in the hands of the Proprietrix, and is placed under the charge of a Manager. There is a resident Medical Practitioner, who has made the waters his special study for several years.

ADDRESS TO THE MANAGER.



## THE BEN WYVIS HOTEL,

STRATHPEFFER SPA, ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

### THE HARROGATE OF SCOTLAND.

**VISITORS** to this popular Watering Place will find this Hotel replete with every comfort combined with charges *strictly moderate*. It stands within its own grounds, which comprise Bowling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, is surrounded with grand scenery, and commands a splendid view of Ben Wyvis, the ascent of which can be accomplished from the Hotel in a few hours.

The BEN WYVIS HOTEL, which contains Public and Private Apartments *en suite*, Billiard Room, &c., is within two minutes' walk of the Mineral Wells and Baths, and of Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Hotel is within a mile of the Strathpeffer Station on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, and is a convenient point from which to visit Skye, Loch Maree, Dunrobin, &c. &c.

Orders for Apartments and Carriages punctually attended to.

**APPLY TO THE MANAGER.** N.B.—POSTING CONDUCTED IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.



## SPA HOTEL,

### STRATHPEPPER.

**M**R. EDWARDS begs to intimate that this Old Established Family Hotel is now open for the Season, where parties can depend on every comfort, combined with moderate charges. The Hotel is beautifully situated, and commands some of the finest views in Strathpeffer.

A conveyance leaves the Hotel three times daily to convey parties to the Pump Room free of Charge.

Posting in all its Branches.

### TAYNUILT.

## TAYNUILT HOTEL.

**T**HIS Hotel is situated near Loch Etive, within two minutes' walk from the Taynuilt Station on the Callander and Oban Railway. Visitors have the privilege of Salmon and Trout Fishing on the River Awe.

JAMES MURRAY, *Proprietor.*

Post Horses, Carriages, &c.

### TENBY.

## ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL,

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.

(FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN)

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

### THURSO.

## HENDERSON'S ROYAL HOTEL.

**T**HIS Hotel has recently been enlarged and expressly fitted up as a First-Class Hotel. The Bedroom and Parlour accommodation are ample, and well adapted to secure the comfort of Commercial Gentlemen and Tourists. Private Parlours and suites of apartments on moderate terms. Daily communication by Steamer to Stranraer. Posting in all its departments. Bus meets all Trains and Steamers. First-class Billiard Room.





## THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,

LOCH KATRINE.

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS.

## STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL,

HEAD OF LOCH KATRINE.

DONALD FERGUSON begs to intimate that he has lately completed extensive alterations and additions to his Hotel, and that it will be his constant endeavour, as heretofore, to secure every comfort and attention to Tourists and others favouring him with their patronage.

It is the best Fishing Station; and Boats with experienced Boatmen always ready here. During the season Coaches run to and from Inverness, in connection with Steamers on Loch Ertive and Loch Lomond.

*Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire.*

STRONACHLACHAR, 1881.

YORK.

## HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established First-Class Hotel occupies the best Situation in the City, being nearest to the Minister and the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey; is free from all noise of Trains, and surrounded by the patent wooden pavement.

P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor;

Also of the North-Eastern Family Hotel.

YORK  
**THE NORTH-EASTERN FAMILY HOTEL.**  
 (LATE ABBOTT'S.)

**C**ONTAINS every appointment of a Modern First-Class Hotel for families and gentlemen. Situated within three minutes' walk of New Railway Station, and free from the noise of trains.

The Hotel Porters meet all trains day and night to convey visitors' luggage, and will be found under the Portico at the entrance to the station.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor*,  
 Also of Harker's York Hotel.

WELSHPOOL  
**ROYAL OAK HOTEL.**

Established 200 Years.

**T**HIS old Family Commercial and Posting House is now in complete order, redecorated for the comfort of Visitors. Powis Castle Park is close to the town, and is open to the Public.

MAGNIFICENT STABLES NEWLY ERECTED.

**Post Horses, Breaks, Private Omnibuses, and Carriages.**

BILLIARDS.

*Omnibus meets all Trains.*

WILLIAM ROWLAND, *Proprietor*.



**LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,**

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD ("Westward Ho!") ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, BUDE *via* HOLSWORTHY, TAVISTOCK, LAUNCESTON, PLYMOUTH, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

*Fast Expresses at Ordinary Fares, and Frequent Trains.*

(CHEAP TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS.)

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Regular Mail Steam-Ships, *via* Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, St. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.

# GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

## TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available for two months, and renewable, with exceptions, up to Dec. 31st, are issued during the Summer months of each year, at the principal stations on this Railway, to the Watering and other places of attraction in the WEST OF ENGLAND, including:—

CLEVEDON.	EXETER.	PLYMOUTH.	SCILLY ISLANDS.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	DAWLISH.	THURO.	BRIDPORT.
MINERVEN.	TEIGNSMOUTH.	PAIMOUTH.	DURCHESTER.
BARNSTAPLE.	NEWTON ABBOT.	ST. IVES.	WEYMOUTH, & THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.
LYSTACORNE.	TORQUAY.	PENZANCE.	
To North and South Wales, including:—			
DOLGELLEY.	LLANQUIDNO.	CARMARVON.	SWANSEA.
BARMOUTH.	PENMAENMAWR.	HOLYHEAD.	TENNY.
ABERTSWITH.	BETTWY-Y-COED.	CHEPSTOW.	PENBROKE.
RAIL.	RANGOR.	TREHERN.	NEW MILFORD.
To BUXTON.	WINDERMERE.	SCOTLAND.	MANCHESTER.
ISLE OF MAN.	SCARBOROUGH.	WHITBY.	
To BRIGHTON.	SEA DEAN.	ISLE OF WIGHT.	MARGATE.
EASTBOURNE.	HASTINGS.	RAMSGATE.	DOVER.
And to WAVERHAM.	CORN.	WALKER OF KILLARNEY.	DUBLIN, &c.

Passengers holding 1st or 2nd Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a quarter, and Plymouth in six hours and a quarter, or by the 8.0 p.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in the same time, and Plymouth in six hours.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking-offices.

## PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

From May 2d, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2nd or 3rd class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

## EXCURSION TRAINS

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, West of England, N. and S. Wales, South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents:—Mr. A. Higgins and Mr. W. A. Hart, Paddington; Mr. J. Gibbs, Reading; Mr. T. W. Walton, Bristol; Mr. J. Campfield, Exeter; Mr. E. C. Compton, Plymouth; Mr. J. Peach, Penzance; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. H. Hughes, Birmingham; Mr. H. Y. Adaye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Cardiff; Mr. H. Bessant, Swansea; and Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.); and Mr. C. Boucher, Newport.

Paddington Terminus.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

## LONDON &amp; NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS

## WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

## 1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKETS,

Available from the date of issue, up to and including the 31st December 1881, are (during the Season commencing 2d May) issued from all Principal Stations in England to the chief places of interest in Scotland, and also from the same places in Scotland to English Stations.

Passengers by the Through Trains between London (Euston Station) and Scotland are conveyed in

## THROUGH CARRIAGES

of the most improved description, and constructed specially for the accommodation of this Traffic.

Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. and N.-W. Line, Euston Station, London; the General Superintendent, Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Stationmasters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

*The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rates between London and Scotland, have been revised and reduced.*

By the opening of the line of Railway from CALLANDER to OBAN, direct Railway communication is now afforded by the West Coast Route to Loch Awe, Taynuilt, and Oban.

## TABLE OF EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND.

## DOWN JOURNEY.

STATIONS.		WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.	
		morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	night.	night.	night.	night.
London (Euston)	dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.50	9.0	8.50	9.0
Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.)	arr.	4.30	5.50	8.0	9.45	6.45	7.50	6.45	7.50
Glasgow (Central Station)	"	4.44	6.0	8.0	10.0	6.55	8.0	6.55	8.0
Greenock	"	5.50	7.15	9.5	11.42	*7.50	*9.40	7.50	9.40
Strirling	"	5.39	"	8.24	10.27	7.21	*8.45	7.21	*8.45
Oban	"	"	"	"	4.35	*12.40	"	12.40	"
Perth	"	6.50	"	9.25	11.40	8.15	*9.55	8.15	9.55
Aberdeen	"	10.12	"	"	3.30	12.40	*2.15	12.40	2.15
Inverness	"	"	"	"	8.50	2.45	*3.25	2.45	3.25

*No connection from London to Places marked thus (\*) on Saturday Nights.*



## UP JOURNEY.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS.							SUNDAYS.	
	aft.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	aft.	morn.	night.	
INVERNESS . . . dep.	10.0	..	..	..	10.18	12.40	10.18	..	
Aberdeen . . . "	..	..	8.55	9.25	12.30	4.15	12.35	..	
		morn.	noon.						
Perth . . . "	8.30	..	12.0	1.55	4.4	7.30	4.4	..	
Oban . . . "	..	..	6.0	..	12.0	4.5	..	..	
Stirling . . . "	9.30	..	1.5	3.24	5.3	8.30	5.3	..	
Greenock . . . "	9.0	..	1.10	3.0	5.0	8.10	..	..	
Glasgow (Central Sta.) . . "	10.0	10.4	2.15	4.30	6.0	9.10	6.0	9.10	
Edinburgh (Princes St. Sta.) . "	10.0	10.35	2.25	4.45	6.10	9.15	6.10	9.15	
London (Euston) arr.	8.0	10.40	4.30	5.30	4.5	*8.0	4.5	13.15	
	night.	night.	night.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	

\* From Scotland daily, except Sunday.

† From Scotland on Sunday.

## THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

Travel by this route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the Outlying Districts of the Highlands. These Trains have been accelerated between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth; and additional accommodation and increased facilities are now afforded to passengers travelling by them.

## DAY SALOONS, WITH LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION ATTACHED,

Are run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, leaving Euston Station by 10.0 a.m. Down Express, and returning from Edinburgh and Glasgow by 10.0 a.m. Up Express on Week Days. NO EXTRA CHARGE is made for Passengers travelling in these Saloons, and Compartments are specially reserved for Ladies and Family Parties.

## SLEEPING SALOONS

Between London and Perth and Glasgow, and CARRIAGES with SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS, are also run between London and Edinburgh and Greenock by the Night Trains. The extra charge for berths in the Saloons or Sleeping Carriages is 5s. in addition to the ordinary 1st class fare.

Passengers are requested to ask for Tickets by the West Coast Route.

Conductors, in charge of the Luggage, &c., travel by the Through Trains.

Dog Boxes specially provided.

Game Consignments conveyed by the Limited Mail.

**FAMILY LUGGAGE.**—With a view of giving greater facility for the conveyance of heavy Luggage by Passenger Trains, arrangements have been made in all the large towns for carting to the Station, at low rates, the Luggage of Families proceeding to Scotland, and also for forwarding such Luggage by Passenger Trains in advance. The charge for conveyance by Passenger Train is at the rate of 6d. per Truck per Mile, for any weight up to 50 cwt., with a minimum of 10s., and exclusive of a reasonable charge for collection and delivery.

For full particulars of Train Service, Tourist arrangements, &c., see the L. & N. W. and Caledonian Coy.'s Time Books, or West Coast Tourist Guide, which can be obtained at all principal Stations.

April 1881.

BY ORDER.



# Midland Railway.

## THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY provide SINGLE-HORSE OMNIBUSES

Capable of carrying Six Persons inside and Two outside, with the usual quantity of Luggage, to meet the Express and other principal Trains at the ST. PANCRAS STATION when PREVIOUSLY ORDERED.

These Vehicles must be ENGAGED BEFOREHAND, either by written application to the Station-Master at St. Pancras Station, or by giving notice to the Station-Master at the starting point (if a Midland Station), or at any Station en route not less than 20 miles from London, so that a telegram may be sent to St. Pancras to have the required Vehicles in readiness.

The Omnibuses will also be sent to the Hotels or Residences of PARTIES LEAVING LONDON by MIDLAND RAILWAY, or to the Stations of the Southern Companies at which passengers may arrive from the Continent, on application being made to the Station-Master at St. Pancras, stating the train by which it is intended to leave St. Pancras.

The charge for the use of an Omnibus will be One Shilling per mile (Driver and a reasonable quantity of Luggage included), with a minimum charge of Three Shillings.

## NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE GREAT NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY is now open for Passenger Traffic, and an entirely New Service of Express and Fast Trains has been established between the Midland System and Scotland.

A Midland Express Train runs between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, in each direction, with Pullman Drawing-Room Cars attached, and a Night Express Train runs in each direction between the same places, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached. An additional Express Train will run during portions of the months of July, August, and September, in both directions. First-Class Passengers may avail themselves of the comfort and convenience of these luxurious Cars on payment of a small charge in addition to the Railway Fare, particulars of which may be ascertained at the Stations.

For the convenience of Passengers to and from the West of England and Scotland, a New Service of Express Passenger Trains has been established to and from Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Birmingham, in connection with the Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Up and Down Day Express Trains stop half-an-hour at Normanton, in all cases, to enable Passengers to dine. A spacious and comfortable Dining Room is provided at that Station for their accommodation.

Through Guards, in charge of the Luggage of Passengers, travel between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow by the Day and Night Express Trains in both directions.

Passengers by this Route by the Express Trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow are conveyed in Through Carriages of the most improved description, fitted up with the Westinghouse Continuous Brake and all the most approved modern appliances.

Ordinary Return Tickets between Stations in England and Stations in Scotland are available for the Return Journey on any day within One Calendar Month of the date of issue.

## BELFAST,

## BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE via BARROW.

THE spacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SWILBURKE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with Through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

## TOURISTS' TICKETS. TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.

During the summer months 1st and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets will be issued from London (St. Pancras) and principal Stations on the Midland Railway to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Oban, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other places of interest in Scotland.

Saloon, Family, and Invalid Carriages can be obtained for the use of parties travelling to and from Scotland by the Midland Route, by giving a few days notice to the Stationmaster at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

### MORECAMBE AND THE ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to MORECAMBE, WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANON, FURNESS ABBEY, SEASCALE, PENRITH, KESWICK, and TROSBACH.

Every Saturday, from May 26th to October 1st, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Repton, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

### MATLOCK AND BUXTON.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 26th to October 1st, available for Return by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available for Two Months or longer, are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to Scarborough, Whitby, Flay, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast. Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-Mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Monmouth, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Aberystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Malvern, Leamington, Bresson, etc.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

Pleasure Parties during the Season, commencing 2d May.

## CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

For particulars, apply to the Stationmasters on the Line, or to the Superintendent of the Line at Derby.

DERBY, 1881.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

## CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



## TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—about 70 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

**EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, INVERNESS,  
GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING,  
PERTH, GRIEFF, DUNKELD, OBAN, INVERARAY,**

*The Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Loch Earn, Loch Tay,  
Loch Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Iona, Staffa, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar,  
Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, The Falls of Clyde, &c. &c.*

TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the Districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, Bird's-Eye View, &c.

Tickets for these Tours are issued at the Company's Booking Offices at all the large Stations.

The Tourist Season generally extends from JUNE to SEPTEMBER, inclusive.

*The Caledonian Co. also issue Tourist Tickets to the Lake District of England,  
The Isle of Man, Connemara, The Lakes of Killarney, &c.*

The Caledonian Railway, in conjunction with the London and North-Western Railway, forms what is known as the

### WEST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN :

## SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, STIRLING, OBAN, PERTH,  
DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and other Places in Scotland,

TO AND FROM

LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS,  
BRADFORD, and other Places in England.

*Sleeping and Day Saloon Carriages. Through Guards and Conductors.*

The Caledonian Company's Trains from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect at Greenock and Wemyss Bay with the "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Ivanhoe," "Gael," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rothsay, Largs, Millport, the Kyle of Bute, Arran, Campbelltown, Ardrishig, Inveraray, Loch Goll, Loch Long, &c. &c.

A full service of Trains is also run from and to Glasgow, to and from Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North; and from and to Edinburgh, to and from these places.

For particulars of Trains, Fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Co.'s Time Tables.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
GLASGOW, 1881.

JAMES SMITHells,  
General Manager.

**GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

**SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.**

THROUGH TRAINS ARE RUN BETWEEN

**GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and LONDON (St. Pancras).**Via the **GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN** and **MIDLAND RAILWAYS,**

Giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between

**GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, Ayr, ARDROSSAN, KILMARNOCK, DUMFRIES, &c., and LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BRISTOL, BATH, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, &c.****PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS**Are run by the Morning and Evening Trains between **GLASGOW** and **LONDON.****FIRTH OF CLYDE AND WEST HIGHLANDS, via GREENOCK.****EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS** are run at convenient hours between**GLASGOW AND GREENOCK**

(St. Enoch Station)

(Lynedoch St. and Princes Pier Stations)

IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE

**"COLUMBA," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES,"**

And other Steamers sailing to and from

**Kila, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban, Inveraray, Largs, Millport, Kilcreggan, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Gairlochhead, &c.**Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier)** and **EDINBURGH (Waverley)**, and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier)** and **LONDON (St. Pancras).****RETURN TICKETS** issued to Coast Towns are available for **RETURN AT ANY TIME.**Passengers are landed at Princes Pier Station, from whence there is a Covered Way to the Pier, where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed **FREE OF CHARGE** between the Station and the Steamers.**ARRAN AND AYRSHIRE COAST.**An Express and Fast Train Service is given between **GLASGOW (St. Enoch), PAISLEY, and TROON, PRESTWICK, Ayr, ARDROSSAN, &c.**From **ARDROSSAN** the Splendid Saloon Steamer, "**BRODICK CASTLE**," sails daily to and from the **ISLAND OF ARRAN**, in connection with the Express Train Service.Fast Trains provided with Through Carriages are run between **STRANRAER, GIRVAN, Ayr, &c., and GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and EDINBURGH (Waverley).****IRELAND.**A **DAYLIGHT SERVICE** is given by the Short Sea Route via **STRANRAER** and **LARNE**, and a **NIGHTLY SERVICE** is given by the Royal Mail Steamers via **GREENOCK**, and also by the **ARDROSSAN SHIPPING COMPANY'S** Full-Powered Steamers via **ARDROSSAN.**

For particulars as to Trains and Steamers see the Company's Time Tables.

APRIL 1881.

W. J. WAINWRIGHT, General Manager.



# MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY.

## VIEWS FROM THE TOP OF CAERLYN MOUNTAIN

PEMBROKESHIRE.

comprise Coast of Ireland, Coast of Devonshire, Snowdon, Lundy Island, St. Bride's, Cardigan, and Swansea Bays.

Easy Walk



Rosebush

Via

Olyndercon.

Tourist Season, May 1 to Sept. 30.

Third Class Fare, 1s. there and back.

Range of View, comprising 12 Counties.

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. CAERNARVONSHIRE (Wales). | 7. CARMARTHEN                    |
| 2. MERTONSHIRE              | 8. PEMBROKE                      |
| 3. MONTGOMERY               | 9. GLAMORGAN                     |
| 4. CARDIGAN                 | 10. DEVONSHIRE (England).        |
| 5. RADNOR                   | 11. SOMERSETSHIRE (England).     |
| 6. BREGON                   | 12. WICKLOW & WICKLOW (Ireland). |



# **THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, IRELAND.** **THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.** **RAILWAY HOTEL.**

**A**DJOINS LORD KENMARE'S Demesne, and is situated within easy distance of *Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe* and the principal points of interest.

This Hotel, the largest in the Lake District, possesses, unusually good accommodation for Tourists and Families, including spacious and well-furnished Ladies' Drawing Room, Writing, Reception, Billiard, Smoking, Dining, and Private Sitting Rooms. All the Public and Private Sitting Rooms are provided with Pianofortes.

Visitors can arrange to board at the Hotel at *charge of £3 3s. per week.*

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train for the removal of Luggage, &c.

The Manager personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties with a view to their comfort and economy.

**The Lakes afford excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing.**

**BOATS, CARRIAGES, PONIES, &c., WITH STEADY ATTENDANTS, ALWAYS READY FOR ENGAGEMENT.**

\* Boatmen, Guides, Drivers, and other Servants of the Hotel, are paid ample wages, and are not permitted to solicit Visitors for Gratuities.

A Wagonette will run, from 1st June to 30th September, between the Hotel and Ross Castle. Fare, 6d. each way.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1881,

**TOURISTS' TICKETS from**

## **DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY AND BACK**

Will be issued by the Trains which run direct to Killarney, at the following Fares, viz.—

		FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Single Ticket for One Passenger .		£2 10 0	£2 0 0
Do. Two Passengers .		4 10 0	3 12 0
Do. Three „ .		6 7 6	5 2 0
Do. Four „ .		8 0 0	6 8 0
Do. Five „ .		9 7 6	7 10 0
Do. Six „ .		10 10 0	8 8 0
Do. Seven „ .		11 7 6	9 2 0
Do. Eight „ .		12 0 0	9 12 0

**AVAILABLE FOR RETURN ON ANY DAY**

**WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH.**

The time of these Tickets can be extended upon the terms stated in the Company's Tourist Programme.

**N.B.**—Tickets to KILLARNEY can be obtained at the principal Stations on the London and North Western, Midland Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, Caledonian, and North British Railways, and Railways in Ireland.

KINOSHADO, DUBLIN, 1881.

# FLEETWOOD TO BELFAST

AND THE

NORTH OF



IRELAND.

EVERY EVENING

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and  
London and North-Western Railways.

**THE NORTH LANCASHIRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S**  
Royal Mail Steam Ships,

EARL OF ULSTER (New Steamer),

THOMAS DUGDALE,

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

PRINCESS OF WALES,

**LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST**

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at or after 7.40 p.m., after arrival  
of trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds,  
Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom; returning

**FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD**

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 8.0 p.m., arriving in Fleetwood  
in time for early morning trains to the above places.

**FARES.**—SALOON, 12s. 6d.; **STEERAGE**, 5s.; **RETURN TICKETS** (available for one month), SALOON, 21s.; **STEERAGE**, 8s. 6d. Through Tickets (single and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern, Great Western, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, to Belfast, and *vice versa*.

**SPECIAL 'TOURISTS' TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS**

are issued during the Summer Season, *via* the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Companies' Books of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board **FREE OF CHARGE**.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North of Ireland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line of Steamers have made the passage between the two ports for more than thirty years, is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and has made this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditious and Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the great centres of commerce in England, and the North and North-West of Ireland.

For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, page 351, or apply at any of the stations of the Railway Companies before named; T. C. HAINES, 20 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.

# **'ANCHOR LINE.'** **DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION**

*(Carrying the United States' Mails)*

By the First-Class Powerful Steam Packet Ships,

ACADIA	CALEDONIA	FURNESSIA	OLYMPIA
ALEXANDRIA	CALIFORNIA	GALATIA	ROUMANIA
ALSATIA	CARTALIA	HESPERIA	SCANDINAVIA
ANCHORIA	CIRCASSIA	HISPANIA	SOOTIA
ARMENIA	COLUMBIA	INDIA	SIDONIAN
ASSTRIA	DEVONIA	IOCHIA	TRINACRIA
AUSTRALIA	DORIAN	ITALIA	TYRIAN
BELGRAVIA	ELYRIA	JUSTITIA	UTOPIA
BOLIVIA	ETHIOPIA	MACEDONIA	VICTORIA
BRITANNIA			

## **GLASGOW TO NEW YORK,**

Via LONDONDERRY (MOVILLE, LOCH FOYLE).

Carrying U.S. Mails, every Thursday; and from NEW YORK, Pier 20, N. River, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £12:12s., £14:14s., and £16:16s. SECOND CABIN, £8:8s. STEERAGE, £6:6s.

## **TO AND FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK,**

Direct, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £10:10s. to £15:15s. STEERAGE, £6:6s.

## **GLASGOW TO BOMBAY,**

Via LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL, every Fortnight.

SALOON PASSAGE, Fifty Guineas from Liverpool.

## **GLASGOW AND MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.**

Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Palermo, and other Ports as required. And from thence to New York,

Every Fortnight.

Glasgow to Lisbon, £6:6s.; Gibraltar, £8:8s.; Genoa, £12:12s.; Leghorn, £13:13s.; Naples, £14:14s.; Messina or Palermo, £16:16s. Round Voyage and back to Glasgow, 35 Guineas.

**Passengers Booked to all parts of the  
United States and Canada.**

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 18 Leadenhall Street, London; 17 Water Street, Liverpool; 1 Panmure Street, Dundee; Foyle Street, Londonderry; 2 Rue Noallia, Marseilles; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 7 Bowling Green, New York; or to

**HENDERSON BROTHERS,**  
47 Union Street, Glasgow.

## "ALLAN" ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR ALL PORTS TO QUEBEC UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THESE splendid Steamers, "Parisian," "Sarmatian," &c., which have unsurpassed Cabin accommodation, and are celebrated for their speed, sail every week from

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, calling at Londonderry, to embark Mails and Passengers. This is the shortest sea passage to America, and a great portion of it is in comparatively smooth water, i.e. going up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LIVERPOOL to ST. JOHN'S, N.F., HALIFAX, N.S., and BALTIMORE, every fortnight.

LIVERPOOL to BOSTON, U.S., regularly. Boston, although within 6 hours' journey by rail of New York, is 200 miles nearer than the latter to this country. Passengers from

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK are forwarded from Boston to New York without extra charge.

GLASGOW to QUEBEC every Week. GLASGOW to BOSTON every Week.

Passengers taking "Return Tickets" by this line can go out or return by any of the above Ports without extra charge.

Apply to Hugh and Andrew Allan, Montreal and Boston; Allans, Rae, and Company, Quebec; A. Schunmacker and Company, Baltimore; S. Cunard and Company, Halifax; Montgomerie and Workman, 17 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.; Allan Brothers and Company, James Street, Liverpool; or to

JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN,  
70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.

## THE BARROW ROUTE

TO THE

# ISLE OF MAN.

SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE—ONLY THREE HOURS.

THE Splendid Paddle Steamships "Manxman" and "Herald" are intended to sail during the season as under—

### First Service.

*From June 1st till end of September.*

From Douglas to Barrow 8 A.M.

From Barrow to Douglas 2 P.M.

### Second Service.

*From July 1st till the end of August.*

From Douglas to Barrow

From Barrow to Douglas

(as per Sailing Bills).

(as per Sailing Bills).

Carrying Passengers at through fares to and from all parts of England and Scotland by Fast Trains, which run alongside the Steamers at Barrow.

For Further Information apply to

JAMES LITTLE & CO.,  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.





TO TOURISTS.  
STEAM TO CAITHNESS

AND THE

ISLANDS OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

THE swift and elegant Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen" (carrying *H.M. Zetland Mails*) sail from Albert Dock, Leith, and Aberdeen during summer, to Thurso once a week, and to Wick, Kirkwall, and Lerwick twice a week. Fares very low, and Passenger accommodation first-class.

\* \* \* The new Steamship "Earl of Zetland," built and specially adapted for the trade, sails twice a week between Lerwick and the North Isles of Shetland; and the S.S. "Orcadia," sails between Kirkwall and the Islands of Orkney, giving Tourists unequalled facilities for visiting the Islands with every comfort.

Apply to CHARLES MERRYLEES, Manager, Aberdeen; or to GEORGE HOBERTSON, Agent, 64 Constitution Street, Leith, and 18 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

~~NEW ROUTE~~  
GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

THE Steamers "Dunara Castle" and "Aros Castle" sail from Glasgow for Oban, Colonsay, and Iona, Aros, Tobermory, Croag, and Bunessan (Mull), Tyree, and Coll, Struan, Carboist, Dunvegan, Stein, and Uig (Skye), Tarbert and Rodel (Harris), Lochmaddy, Kallin, Carnan and Lochboisdale (Uist), and Barra.

\* \* \* The Tourist who desires (within the limits of a week, and at a reasonable expense) a panoramic view of the general scenery of the Hebrides, with all its varied beauty, sublimity, and grandeur, has no better opportunity afforded him than by taking the round in one of these Steamers.

Further information and Time-bills may be had by applying to  
MARTIN ORME, 20 Robertson Street, Glasgow.





## GLASGOW, BELFAST, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA.

Carrying Goods for Newport, Exeter, Gloucester, Cheltenham, etc.

The Screw Steamships

AVON, SOLWAY, SEVERN, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,  
or other Vessels,

Are intended to Sail as under:—

GLASGOW to BRISTOL and SWANSEA—Every Monday, at 2 P.M.

GLASGOW to BRISTOL and CARDIFF—Every Friday, at 2 P.M.

BELFAST to BRISTOL and SWANSEA—Every Tuesday.

BELFAST to BRISTOL and CARDIFF—Every Saturday.

BRISTOL to BELFAST and GLASGOW—Every Wednesday and Friday.

SWANSEA to BELFAST and GLASGOW—Every Saturday.

CARDIFF to BELFAST and GLASGOW via BRISTOL—Every Monday.

FARES from GLASGOW—Cabin, 20s.; Steerage 12s. 6d.; Soldiers and Sailors, 10s.

” from BELFAST—Cabin, 17s. 6d.; Steerage, 10s.

RETURNS for Cabin and Steerage at Fare and a half, available for Two Months.

These Steamers have splendid Cabin accommodation for passengers.

For Rates of Freight and further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 140 Hope Street, Glasgow.



## ABERDEEN

AND

## LONDON

Average Passage

24 Hours.

## THE ABERDEEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

**BAR-RIGH, CITY OF LONDON, or CITY OF ABERDEEN.**

will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting) from ABERDEEN, and from The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse, LONDON, every Wednesday and Saturday.

FARES—including Stewards' Fees—Private Cabins accommodating four passengers, 20. Private Cabins, if occupied by fewer than four passengers, 25.

Single Tickets—First Cabin, 30s.; Second Cabin, 15s.; Children under fourteen years, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets—available for three months—45s. and 25s.; Children, 25s. and 15s.

Passengers will please observe that during the season the Co.'s steamer 'Ich Dien' will start from the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment, one hour before the advertised times of sailing, conveying passengers and their luggage alongside the Aberdeen Steamers free of charge. Porters in the Company's service will assist with the luggage.

For further particulars apply to JOHN A. CLUNESKILL, Agent, The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse; and 102 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London; or to CHARLES SHEPHERD, Manager, Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen.



**LEITH AND LONDON**  
**THE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S**  
**SPLENDID FAST-SAILING SCREW-STEAMSHIPS**  
**MALVINA (New Steamer),**  
**MARMION, IONA, MORNA, OR OTHER OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**  
 Sail from VICTORIA DOCK, LEITH, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* afternoon; and from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, LONDON, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* morning.

For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to THOMAS AITKEN,  
 8 Commercial Street, Leith.

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**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.**  
**12th INTERNATIONAL MEDAL AWARDED.**  
*First Award for Chocolate and Cocoa at the Sydney Exhibition.*

# **FRY'S COCOA**

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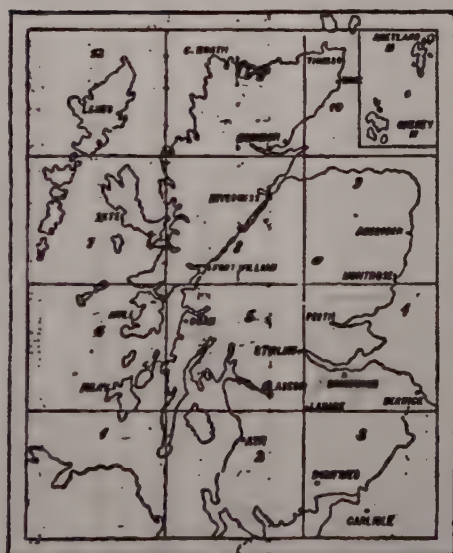
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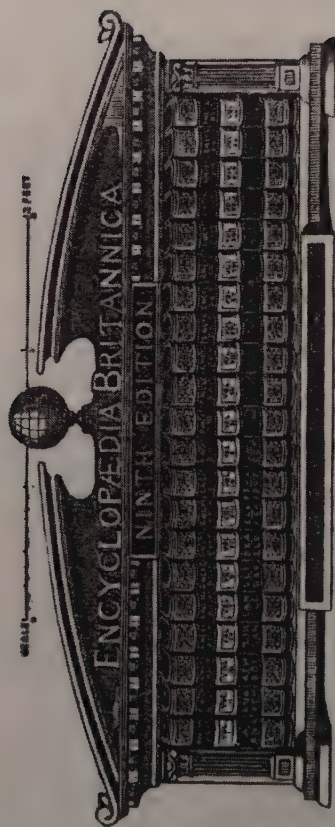
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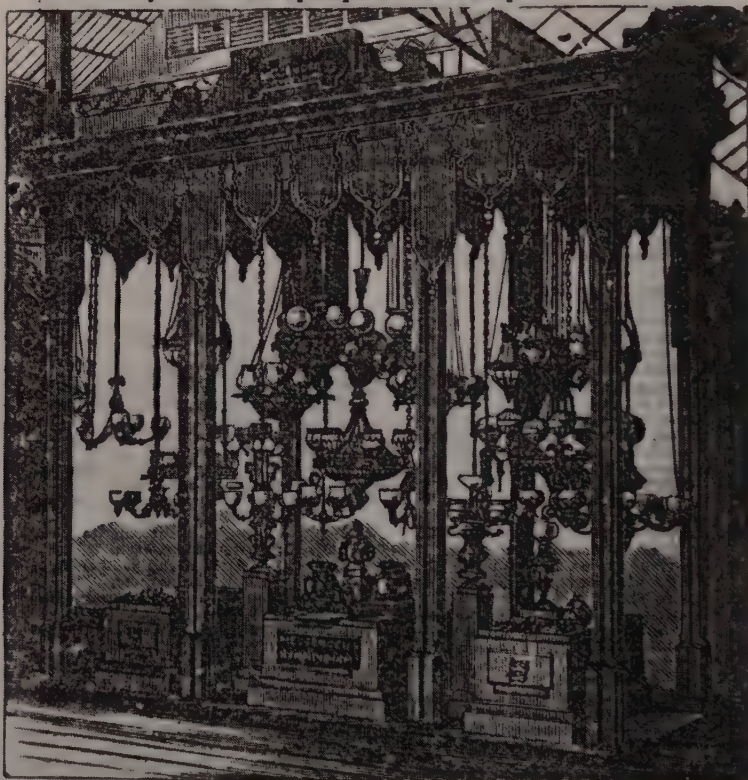
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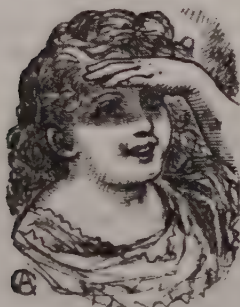
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INSTEAD of charging rates higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those Members who have lived long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1200 to £1250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for £1000 only; while, by reserving the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who live to participate.

**Examples of Annual Premiums for £100 at Death (with Profits).**

Ages.	25	30	35	40	45	50
Payable during Life	£1 18 6	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
Limited to 21 Payments	2 12 6	3 15 4	5 0 2	8 7 5	8 17 6	4 12 1

**SUMMARY OF NEW BUSINESS IN 1880.**

**New Assurances**—1769 for £1,054,500 were effected during the year.

**Premiums received**, £399,538; **Total Income**, £572,609.

**Accumulated Funds** (increased in year by £283,923), £3,918,252:0:10.

The aggregate amount of the **New Assurances** during the past seven years has been £7,398,025—the increase of the **Realised Fund** in the same period being £1,660,077.

The Result of the Investigation into the affairs of the Institution as at 31st December 1880, showed a surplus of £623,436, two-thirds of which fall to be divided among those entitled to participate; the remaining one-third being reserved as a guarantee.

**REPORTS** with **STATEMENT of PRINCIPLES** may be had on application.

**JAMES WATSON, Manager.**

EDINBURGH, May 1881.

## LONDON,

# THE GRAND HOTEL TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

This Magnificent Hotel occupies the finest site in the  
**CENTRE OF THE METROPOLIS**  
And combines the elegance and luxury of the most important  
and attractive Hotels in Europe and America, with  
repose and domestic comfort which are essentially English.

THE HOTEL stands on the site of the former Northumberland House, and commands the entire view of Trafalgar Square. It is but a short walk's distance from the Principal Public Buildings, Fine Art and other Galleries, Theatres, and Places of Amusement; and is in the midst of the means of conveyance to all parts of London and the Suburbs.

The Ground Floor is occupied by the Grand Salle à Manger, and spacious Secondary Dining and Reception Rooms.

On the First Floor are the Ladies' Drawing Rooms, Library, and various Suites of Apartments, comprising all the convenience of Family Residence. The upper Storeys contain between 200 and 300 Rooms, either en suite or separate Apartments.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE MANAGER, GRAND HOTEL,  
218 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

One of the Sights and one of the Comforts of London.

## THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT

218 HIGH HOLBORN.

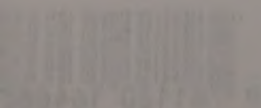
THE FAMOUS TABLE D'HÔTE DINNER, served at separate Tables,  
accompanied with selection of high-class Music by complete Orchestra.

£3.0.0 to £6.0.0 every Evening. 3s. 6d.





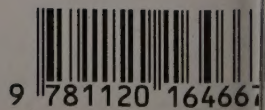




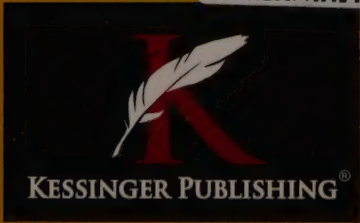
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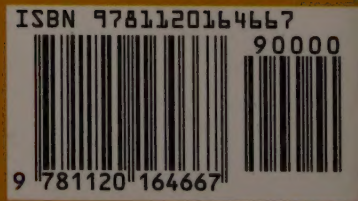
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